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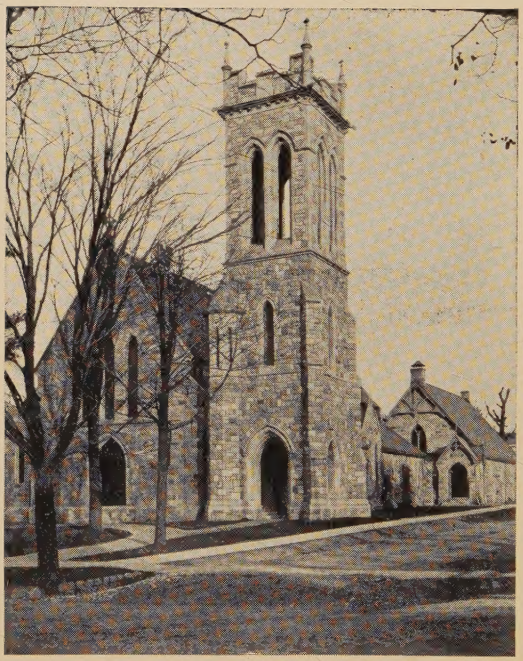

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH AND CHAPEL

A History

of

St. Andrew's Church

Ann Arbor, Michigan

BY

ARTHUR LYON CROSS, PH.D.

Assistant Professor of History in the University of Michigan

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PREFATORY NOTE.

When the eve of St. Andrew's Day, 1903, was chosen to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of St. Andrew's Church, Ann Arbor, the present writer was asked to read a paper on the origin and subsequent history of the parish. The following account grew out of what was prepared for that occasion. The Right Reverend George D. Gillespie, bishop of western Michigan, had already prepared the way. On 7 November 1869, at the last service in the old church building previous to moving into the present edifice, Bishop Gillespie, then rector of the parish, delivered a historical sermon in which he presented, with considerable fulness of detail, all that he could gather relating to the subject. His address was subsequently printed in the *Reports of the Pioneer and Historical Society of the State of Michigan*, volume IX, pp. 141–155. Aside

from the printed and manuscript material still extant, he had the advantage of personal interviews with men and women, no longer living, who had been identified with the history of the parish from its first foundation. General Edward Clark, particularly, was of incalculable assistance to the bishop. Although General Clark and many others have passed away, some still survive whose memory reaches back almost to the earliest years. Mrs. Chapin, for instance, General Clark's niece, and the oldest baptized member of the congregation, has contributed much, both from her own recollections and by the generous proffer of the papers of the Clark, Kingsley, and Chapin families, to throw light on obscure points. The parish should congratulate itself that for some years Miss Corselius, one of its members, has been laboring with great industry and skill to collect and preserve information that otherwise would, in the course of time, have been lost beyond recovery. A portion of this she has already presented in a paper read at a monthly

sociable in Harris Hall, which was printed in the *Ann Arbor Argus* in the issues of 17, 19, 20 June, 1899.

Aside from the studies of Bishop Gillespie, Miss Corselius, and the reminiscences of some of the older parishioners, the chief sources of information are the parish registers, the reports of the various rectors to the annual diocesan convention, and, above all, the Vestry Books. Unfortunately, the two former do not reach back further than 1834, and no trace can be found of any vestry records earlier than 1843. The *Manual and Annals of the Diocese of Michigan*, compiled by Bishop Gillespie while secretary to the convention, and published in 1868, contains a history of the diocese by the Reverend Benjamin H. Paddock, afterward bishop of Massachusetts, and a list of the rectors of St. Andrew's, together with a brief chronology of events by the Reverend Professor George P. Williams. A series of delightful reminiscences by the Honorable C. C. Trowbridge, containing much valuable information on the begin-

nings and early history of the diocese, was published in the reports of the Michigan Pioneer Society, Vol. III, pp. 213–222, under the title of "The Episcopal Church in Michigan." For recent events the scrap book of Hobart Guild has proved useful.

Deeming it impracticable to cite specific references for every statement in the following work, the author takes this occasion to state that he has been dependent, in varying degrees, on each and all of the authorities mentioned. For the earlier part he has been obliged to draw very freely at times on Bishop Gillespie, and if in places he seems to repeat what has already been so well done, his excuse is that it seemed necessary in the interests of completeness and unity, and desirable from the fact that the bishop's paper is published in a form not generally accessible to the members of the parish. The author, moreover, realizes that his account will appear bare, impersonal, and lacking in local color. But this is inevitable in the case of one who is comparatively a newcomer in the commu-

nity, deprived of all the advantages of ancestral connections and ancestral traditions in the field which he has been prevailed upon to enter. But as his work loses thus in vividness, he trusts that it may gain somewhat in impartiality and sense of perspective; and, at least, the local records, so far as they are extant, have been faithfully studied.

The fact that some of them have perished should be an urgent reminder of the necessity of seeking to preserve memorials of the past, which increase in value with each passing year. Local history in England and on the continent has long been studied by trained and learned investigators with steadily growing interest, and much matter of vast genealogical and institutional importance has been in this way brought to light. Our country is relatively so new and its local centers are so widely distributed and so infinitely great in number, that rarely will a single one, by itself alone, compare in significance with any in the old world. Nevertheless, each

plays a part, if only a minor one, in the great drama of American history; and, therefore, the importance of preserving local records and putting together local annals cannot be too much insisted upon. It is to be hoped that the present study, humble as it is, may be an incitement to some parishes, hitherto negligent in their duty, to repair the fault before it is too late.

In conclusion the author wishes to state his obligations to the many old residents of Ann Arbor and parishioners of St. Andrew's who have so generously assisted him; to Miss Corselius for many suggestions and additions, notably for the complete list of wardens, vestrymen, secretaries, and treasurers in Appendix II; to Colonel Dean and Professor George W. Patterson, for their kindness in reading proof; and, most particularly, to the Rector, by whose energetic and efficient coöperation his task has been immeasurably lightened.

Arthur Lyon Cross.

Ann Arbor,
April, 1906.

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A HISTORY OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN.

CHAPTER I.

The Beginnings of the Parish and the Building of the First Church.

ALTHOUGH its origin reaches back only five years beyond the three score and ten allotted to man, the church of St. Andrew stands as a venerable figure in the midst of its surroundings. Next to St. Paul's, Detroit, the oldest Episcopal Society in Michigan, it antedates the organization of the diocese by five years and the admission of the State by nearly ten. Strictly speaking, we are not concerned, in the present inquiry, with the shadowy beginnings of church life in this region during the colonial period, or even later, when it formed a part of the Northwest Territory of the United States. The Hon. C. C.

Trowbridge, "next to his bishop, . . . gratefully recognized as the father of his diocese," has touched somewhat on the early period in his genial *History of the Church in Michigan*, and the Reverend Dr. Rufus W. Clark, who has been investigating the subject for some years, has recently published the results of his findings in his *Annals of St. Paul's Church, Detroit*. A few facts, however, may be of interest in the present connection.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel sent the earliest missionaries into the field. In 1786 and 1787, the Rev. Philip Toosey and the Rev. George Mitchel came to Detroit and, as Dr. Clark tells us, "formed the first organization of Christian people worshipping in English west of the Ohio." But nearly forty years had yet to elapse before a permanent church was established under a settled minister. During the interval there are traces of the occasional presence of a chaplain at the garrison at Detroit, while the Rev. Richard Pollard, missionary for the So-

ciety at Sandwich, on the Canadian side of the Detroit river, sometimes crossed to the American side in order to hold services and to perform other spiritual functions. As a rule, however, the offices of baptism, marriage and burial were perforce undertaken by the garrison commander.

For a time, before the outbreak of the War of 1812, some earnest church people in Detroit seem to have provided for church services under a lay reader, and, in 1817, they joined with the Methodists and Presbyterians in a corporation formed under the name of "The First Protestant Society of the City of Detroit," an organization that became strong enough by 1819 to build a small wooden church. The Episcopalians, who remained in this society till July, 1824, employed a preacher of their own in 1821, the Rev. Alanson Welton. But this young man, a pupil of Bishop Hobart, from western New York, lived only three months after assuming his new charge, and it was not till three years after that a permanent pastor was secured. In

July, 1824, mainly through the efforts of Bishop Hobart, the Home and Foreign Missionary Society sent the Reverend Richard F. Cadle to take up the work. In November of this same year he organized St. Paul's, Detroit, the oldest Episcopal parish in the present State of Michigan.

It was to this indefatigable missionary that St. Andrew's, Ann Arbor, owes its origin. He is said to have visited the little village as early as 1825 or 1826; but it was not till 1827 or 1828 that the mission church was founded. Unfortunately, the precise date is a matter of uncertainty. Bishop Gillespie, on the authority of General Clark, fixes it in the spring of 1828, while the *Washtenaw County History* and the Reverend George P. Williams place it as early as the autumn of 1827. A motion of Mr. Jewett, entered in the Vestry Book, 19 August, 1843, establishes the fact that the by-laws were adopted 19 April, 1828, so that the formal organization of the parish must have been at least as early as this date. The name selected for the

church might indicate that some preliminary form of meeting may have been held on St. Andrew's Day of the previous autumn. Among those present and taking part in the organization, whatever the date may have been, were: Elisha Belcher, Edward Clark, Andrew Cornish, Samuel Denton, Marcus Lane and Henry Rumsey. Legend has it that the name St. Andrew's was suggested by General Clark from the Christian name of Mr. Cornish; but the likelihood is at least questionable.

In 1829, a plan seems to have been on foot to establish as missionary in this newly organized field a person selected by the members of the church as soon as he should be ordained. Bishop Gillespie has suggested that the person they had in mind was one Merchant Huxton, generally described as a candidate for orders, who read the service for some months in the early days. At length Miss Corselius has been able to throw some light on this rather shadowy personage. His name was Huxford. He was a Harvard graduate, who

came out here in 1832 to visit his brother-in-law, Captain Goodrich. Becoming much interested in the church, he frequently read service in the Goodrich tavern. However, he never took clerical orders, and afterwards became a physician.

Apparently the project of getting a regular clergyman came to nothing for the moment, since Miss Lucy Ann Clark, though the service was read by a lay reader, had to be married by a justice of the peace, while Miss Corselius's father and mother were married by Mr. Gregory, a clergyman who happened to be visiting his brother at Dexter. In 1830, the Reverend Mr. Bury, who succeeded Mr. Cadle at Detroit, reports visiting Ann Arbor and preaching to a congregation of fifty in a brick building which he calls the "Academy." This same year the first regular services began to be held by the Reverend Silas W. Freeman, missionary to Ann Arbor, Dexter and Ypsilanti. He labored in the neighborhood for about three years, and appears to have devoted himself to the work with much zeal.

The names of the members of the congregation in these early years may not be without interest. So far as it has been possible to collect them they are: Mrs. Hannah Clark, her son Edward Clark, Mrs. James Kingsley, Dr. Philip Brigham, William A. Fletcher, Henry Rumsey, Edward Munday, Matthew F. Gregory, George W. Jewett, George Miles, Robert S. Wilson, Andrew Cornish, W. G. Tuttle, Gideon Wilcoxson, Zenas Nash, Charles Tull, William G. Brown, Olney Hawkins, David Cleveland, Samuel Denton, E. Platt, A. Platt, Elisha Belcher, Marcus Lane, Nathaniel Noble. It is only from 1834, when the earliest extant parish records begin, that the list of communicants is complete and reliable. On the 20th April, 1833, five years after the organization of the parish, the legislative council of the territory of Michigan passed an "Act to incorporate the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church, Ann Arbor." The act, printed in full in Appendix III., names Henry Rumsey and William G. Tuttle as wardens, and James

Kingsley, A. Bennet, Philip Brigham, Ambrose Bunnell," with their associates, as vestrymen.

Meantime, the diocese of Michigan had been organized. The beginnings were slow and uncertain. Mr. Cadle, who came to Detroit in 1824, was, it would seem, for five years the only Episcopal clergyman in the peninsula. But the church in this region was fortunate in arousing the interest of Bishop Hobart, who undertook the long and arduous journey from New York to Detroit, in 1827, to lay the cornerstone of St. Paul's, and, in August of the following year, was zealous and courageous enough to come again to consecrate the edifice. By 1832, after three or four more parishes had been founded, a sufficient number of clergy were brought together to hold a convention. This body drew up a diocesan constitution at St. Paul's, Detroit, 10th September: in the following month, on application to the General Convention, the organization was recognized, and Michigan was added to the dioceses of the Prot-

estant Episcopal Church in the United States.

On 9 April, 1833, the Standing Committee held its first meeting. After setting its house in order by taking measures "to clear the church from a prevailing charge of collusion with the heresy of Universalism," it proceeded to put the diocese under the charge of Bishop McIlvaine of Ohio. At the first annual diocesan convention, held at Monroe, 3 May, 1834, the Bishop presented a graphic account of the only visitation he ever made. Arriving in Detroit on the nineteenth of April, he started on his rounds two days later; but the exposure of the journey, culminating in the overturning of his carriage on his return from Troy, brought on an attack of fever and ague which forced him to go back to Ohio without even visiting Dexter, Ypsilanti, or Ann Arbor.

The records of the Monroe convention furnish a striking illustration of the small beginnings of the church in Michigan. Beside the bishop in charge, only three

clergymen were present: the Reverend Addison Searle, of St. Paul's, Detroit, who had been instituted by Bishop McIlvaine on the twentieth of the preceding April; the Reverend W. N. Lyster, of St. Peter's, Tecumseh; and the Reverend John O'Brien, of Trinity Church, Monroe. The Reverend Richard F. Cadle, of the Episcopal mission at Green Bay, and the Reverend Silas W. Freeman, late of St. James' (now named St. Luke's), Ypsilanti, were called but did not answer to their names. Reverend John O'Brien notes in his report that he has spent some Sundays in Ann Arbor, and the Reverend Mr. Lyster states that since May, 1833, he has visited the village four times, baptized six infants and one adult, and also administered the Holy Communion. The lay delegates from Ann Arbor at this convention were: George W. Jewett, Henry Rumsey and Charles W. Tull, with William J. Brown and Philip Brigham as alternates. Apparently the first two gentlemen named were present.

The next annual convention met at

REV. JOHN P. BAUSMAN

Tecumseh, 13 June, 1835, and, this time, Ann Arbor was represented by its own rector, the Reverend John P. Bausman, who had assumed the charge in August of the previous year. His report, the first and only one he ever made from this parish, pictures the situation with a combination of pious and pessimistic eloquence that is almost unique. He states that, on his arrival here in August last, he found the church in a weak and languishing condition. "Few came to her solemn feasts; her gates were desolate, and she was in bitterness." To be instrumental in effecting a change he has endeavored, "in season and out of season, both publicly and from house to house, to teach and preach Jesus Christ"; and, although unable to state any immediate fruit of his labors, he humbly trusts they have not been "in vain in the Lord." Laboring under great disadvantages in regard to a convenient place of worship, he has urged the people of his charge to erect a church as early as practicable. To accomplish this very desirable object, about

$1500 has been subscribed, and the delightful hope was entertained that before this period the work would have been considerably advanced. This hope has not been realized, and "when the headstone shall be brought forth with shoutings, Grace, grace unto it, is altogether uncertain." A Sunday school has been established; but owing to a variety of circumstances is not flourishing. The number of communicants at his arrival in August was fifteen, since then he has added five, making a total of twenty. In addition he has celebrated three baptisms, three marriages, and conducted seven funerals.

The great business of this convention of 1835 was to choose a bishop. The four clergymen present, together with the lay delegates from the six parishes, at first fixed upon the Reverend Henry J. Whitehouse of Rochester, New York, who was duly elected. He having declined in a letter dated 29 July, a special convention met on the twenty-fifth of November at St. Paul's, Detroit. Owing to one removal

since the last meeting, there was no longer a sufficient number of clergymen qualified to vote. Thereupon, in accordance with a canon passed at a late session of the General Convention, they applied to the House of Bishops to elect for them. This time the choice fell on the Reverend Samuel A. McCoskry, of St. Paul's, Philadelphia. On the seventh of July, 1836, he was consecrated in his own church by the Rt. Rev. H. W. Onderdonk, bishop of Pennsylvania, the Rt. Rev. G. W. Doane, bishop of New Jersey, and the Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, missionary bishop of Missouri and Indiana. Bishop McCoskry continued in his Episcopal charge of Michigan till 1879, holding the rectorship of St. Paul's, Detroit, as well, till 1863. In 1875 he was relieved of a portion of his duties by the creation of the see of western Michigan under Bishop Gillespie.

When Bishop McCoskry visited Ann Arbor for the first time, 2 October, 1836, he found a new church already in process of erection, and in his annual address com-

mends the parish for its zeal in undertaking to construct a "neat and commodious" church edifice, which he states will be ready in the spring for consecration. As a matter of fact, however, this desirable event did not take place for more than two years. The bishop held his services in the Sunday school room in the basement, and, although he notes that the parish has suffered for want of a settled pastor, he had a reasonably large congregation, especially in the afternoon. Things were beginning to look up owing to the assiduity of the new rector, Rev. Samuel Marks, who, accompanying the bishop from Philadelphia, had entered upon his duties early in September. According to a letter from which Bishop Gillespie cites, Mr. Marks found, on his arrival, that the church was but just enclosed, and "the basement was filled with shavings and boards, and brickbats"; but "these were cleared away, and a floor laid, and you would have smiled at the primitiveness of my pulpit." Extracts from his two reports should be quoted for the light

REV. SAMUEL MARKS

they throw on the conditions of the time and the character of the man. In that of October, 1836, he says: "At Ann Arbor I found sixteen communicants; five have been added since I came. I cannot close my report without the remark that I have reason to bless God for having led me by his Providence into this new and rapidly increasing diocese. Too often the minister of the Gospel is left to grapple with poverty, and to groan under the care of an increasing family. Here, to the praise of our parishioners be it spoken, these fears are removed, and those complaints silenced. Nothing has been left undone by the people of my parish and others to raise my spirits and to spur me on to the faithful performance of my duty. These remarks are not made with a view to flatter, but to encourage the laborer to sow in hope and the laity to continue in well-doing."

In his report for the following year he says: "Until we could procure the basement story of the church, we were subjected to much inconvenience, and somewhat re-

tarded in our progress. I found but few attached to the church from enlightened belief that the ministry, doctrine and discipline were according to the Scriptures and apostolic times. In fact, my prospect was dim and my congregation few in number. My head hung down and my heart was discouraged. Honor to the sacred name of God, the prospects of my parish have brightened, the house is full, and my person is well sustained. I can truly say that the lines have fallen to me in pleasant places. It was expected that our church would be consecrated at this convention, but owing to adverse circumstances it must be delayed to the middle of November next. The room of our edifice will accommodate about three hundred, and for neatness we think will not be exceeded by any in our village. It gives me great pleasure to say that between the members of our own church and other societies there exists the kindest of feeling. It is with pleasure I add that, connected with the church is a Sunday schoool well indoctrinated. Com-

REV. FRANCIS H. CUMING

municants, twenty-six; marriages, six; funerals, eleven." In 1838 this patient and hopeful pastor resigned. Going from Ann Arbor to Clinton, he removed three or four years later to Huron, Ohio, to assume the rectorate of Christ Church, where on the humble salary of $420 a year he served for over a quarter of a century. He was one of the most welcome visitors at the consecration of the present church edifice in 1869.

Mr. Marks was succeeded by the Reverend Francis H. Cuming. Arriving in October, he was instituted, 18 November, 1838, by Bishop McCoskry on the same day that the new church was consecrated. From Mr. Cuming's report to the board which commissioned him, Bishop Gillespie has reprinted the following extracts, which sketch a vivid picture of the new rector's first impressions: "The congregation is a highly respectable one. As to size, it bears a fair proportion to others in villages of the same class with that in which this would be ranked. Myself and family have been treated with much kindness by the inhabi-

tants of the village generally. The village is healthy and beautifully situated, inhabited by an enterprising and intelligent people and is fast rising into consequence." He reports the number of communicants as about fifty-four, which, if correct, marks a relatively striking increase within two years.

In his annual address to the convention, held 6–8 June, 1839, the bishop, in alluding to the recent consecration, states that the congregation have sold the pews subject to an annual rent, and have given up the "miserable system heretofore pursued of relying upon subscriptions. . . . This," he continues, "is the only proper plan, and tends to make the pastor independent and his labors profitable. Nothing has given me more anxiety, in reference to the success of the church at various points, than the wretched plan of supporting the pastor by subscriptions. It trammels him in the performance of his duty, and puts it in the power of the ungodly completely to defeat his ministrations. I never consider the

church as established where this system prevails." The same address contains an interesting reference to the infant university: "And here I would beg to notice," says the bishop, "the praiseworthy efforts of the Regents of our State University. In every instance, I believe, they have appointed professedly religious men to take charge of the branches of the University, and also have provided that every day's duties shall be commenced with prayer and reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures."

At last, after a period of uncertain wanderings, the congregation of St. Andrew's was settled in a permanent home. The various places of worship before the church was finally built cannot be fixed with certainty: at least the accounts are somewhat conflicting, and no means of satisfactory verification are open to the present writer. Without attempting to reconcile the seeming discrepancies, it may perhaps be well to state, as they are given, the different accounts of the journeyings of the congregation.

The missionary church was organized in the house of Mrs. Hannah Clark, mother of General Edward Clark and Mrs. James Kingsley. Mrs. Kingsley's daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Chapin, now has in her possession a silver tankard, without a cover, formerly belonging to Mrs. Clark, which was used for the earliest communion services, and once, at least, for a baptism.

Miss Corselius states that, after holding services for a time in the houses of parishioners, they went into a wooden building in old Jail Square, bounded by Liberty and William Streets, and Fourth and Fifth Avenues. The building faced on Liberty Street and stood near the corner of Fifth Avenue. Later, services were held in what afterwards became a carpenter shop. According to the *Washtenaw County History*, for some years after the organization of the parish, the congregation worshipped in a small building on Washington Street, east of Fifth Street; afterwards in a brick school house in the old Jail Square. Bishop Gillespie's account is more circum-

stantial; and, from the care he took in such matters, as well as from the fact that he had the advantage of conferring with General Clark and others, has much in its favor. Moreover, it is possible to verify at least one of the places in his list not mentioned by the others—the Court House, where Mr. Marks preached for a time. On the other hand, unless it be the school house on Fourth Street to which he alludes, even Bishop Gillespie omits to mention the Academy where Mr. Bury held a service when he came out from Detroit; but perhaps this was an exceptional case. The places of worship mentioned by the bishop are: the Goodrich house; a school house on Fourth Street; a mansion or store at first situated on Main Street, later moved to Huron Street opposite the Presbyterian Church and finally converted into a dwelling house; the Court House; a little building near the site of the Congregational Church, fitted up with a temporary pulpit, possibly the carpenter shop mentioned by Miss Corselius; and, finally, the basement of the church.

The ground now belonging to St. Andrew's formed originally a part of a quarter section purchased of the United States by John Allen, in 1824. From time to time he disposed of various portions to different persons. Among them was George Corselius, who, in 1834, conveyed an acre to St. Andrew's, giving a warranty deed recorded on the day of conveyance. Seven years later the church purchased of John Allen and William S. Maynard another strip, south of the acre already owned. This latter strip had six rods frontage on Division Street and, joining Mr. Maynard's land on the south, ran east twenty-six and two-thirds rods. The present church and chapel are in this strip, while the rectory stands on the site of the old church, on the piece originally purchased.

The *Michigan Whig* for 9 April, 1835, contains the following interesting advertisement concerning the building materials for St. Andrew's: "The estimate of timber having been made, this is to give notice that any person who may be desirous of furnish-

ing either sawed or hewed timber to apply on his subscription will please call on Henry Rumsey, Esq., or the subscriber, and take a list of such timber as they will undertake to furnish, and it will be necessary that such call be made by the 20th inst. Any person who has not subscribed but will contribute timber or other materials for the said church, will confer a great favor. By order of the Building Committee. George W. Jewett." No records seem to be extant by which the cost of the original structure may be determined. But Bishop Gillespie was fortunate enough to get hold of a subscription list throwing some light on the matter. It bears the following heading: "The members of St. Andrew's in Ann Arbor have with great exertion obtained subscriptions at that place amounting to $1,300 toward the expense of erecting a church edifice, the cost of which is estimated at about $2,000. For the difference between these two sums they rely upon the sister churches in the diocese, but more particularly upon the well-

known liberality of St. Paul's Church in Detroit, and they take this method, through their pastor, the Rev. Mr. Bausman, to declare their wants, in the hope that their expectations will not be disappointed. February, 1835." The paper contains a list of twenty-four names, whose total subscription aggregates $267, headed by General C. C. Trowbridge with $50. General Trowbridge, it is interesting to note, was the first to respond to Bishop Gillespie's appeal for subscriptions from Detroit toward students' pews for the new church over thirty years later. The $1,300 from Ann Arbor plus the $267 from outside corresponds roughly with the $1,500 mentioned by Mr. Bausman in his report to the convention of 1835 already alluded to.

An interesting description of the old church as it appeared about the middle of the century may be found in a letter, quoted by Miss Corselius, from Mrs. Fennel (formerly Miss Jessie Clark), of Linden, California. Standing at some elevation from the street, it was approached by a

THE OLD ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

flight of twenty steps. The edifice was surmounted by a belfry, later provided with a bell, which was procured mainly through the kindness of Volney Chapin and Judge Kingsley, who went security for the requisite amount—$320. By action of the vestry, 14 November, 1843, and 15 January, 1844, these two gentlemen were given the subscriptions and pew rents in addition till they were reimbursed. During the period of building, the basement, as we have seen, was used for services; but subsequently it was let to one Mr. Branigan for a school. Mr. Branigan, a queer Irishman, according to Colonel Dean, one of his pupils, performed the duties of janitor by way of rent. It was only after the lapse of some years that the church was adorned with white paint and green blinds. The interior arrangements were as old-fashioned and primitive as one would expect. There was a high pulpit and reading desk, each provided with black cushions decorated with yellow cord and tassels. Pulpit and desk were lighted by

candelabra with glass drops, furnished, in 1841 or 1842, by the ladies, who raised $30 for the purpose by means of donations and the sale of needlework. Pews of a uniform size ran through the middle of the church. Each pew-holder furnished a bit of carpet, together with cushions and footstools. At first the wall pews were all square structures, each containing a table in the center and a shelf running round the walls, where lamps or candlesticks, brought by the occupants, were set for the evening service. In 1848 money was raised for lamps. Among Mrs. Chapin's papers is a list, dated 1 June of this year, containing twenty-seven names and a total subscription of $94.50. Subsequently the square pews were taken away, except one in the southeast corner which was retained for a Bible class.

A box-stove, standing for some years near the door, apparently did not furnish complete satisfaction since a note in the Vestry Book for 6 October, 1848, informs us that "Messrs. Millen, Clark and Loomis were appointed to devise and carry into effect a

plan for warming the church, with full discretionary power." This, too, seems to have proved inadequate, for, in 1855, a contract was awarded to Dudley and Holmes to put in a furnace for $250. This same year the present organ was built by F. G. Merritt, of Detroit, at a cost of $1,000. There was no font until one was provided by the Sunday school after the advent of Bishop Gillespie. Mrs. Kingsley gave the first white linen cloth for the communion table, and from the rector's report of 1841 we learn that "the ladies of the parish have, by most untiring exertions, succeeded in raising money enough, principally by means of the needle, to procure a handsome communion set." He adds that "probably there are not to-day six communion sets in the diocese."

The vestry room was in a small building to the left of the church. Many years ago it was merged into the kitchen of the Wilcoxson house, and has since been torn down. The church was lowered and extended in 1856, and still further enlarged and im-

proved in 1863. After the present edifice was built, the old church continued to be used as a chapel till 1881. At that time the front, with the little room over the vestibule, added at the time of the second alteration, was sold to Mr. Stähler, who tore it down and removed the heavy timbers to his farm. The rear now forms a part of Mr. Ross's carpenter shop on the opposite side of the street. Such was the old church and its appointments, a description of which has led us beyond the chronological limits set for this chapter.

CHAPTER II.

The Middle Period, 1838–1861.

THE five years of Mr. Cuming's rectorate, to return from this digression, were marked by a steady and encouraging growth in temporal and spiritual concerns, a growth interrupted by only two vicissitudes. In 1840, Miss Corselius states that St. Andrew's was sold on a mortgage, the sheriff's foreclosure being for $494.55, and that Mr. Volney Chapin and Judge Kingsley advanced the money to pay the debt. Since the vestry records do not reach back that far, and since there is a gap in the annual reports from 1836 to 1839, we have but scanty evidence for the financial condition of this period. However serious the situation may have been, it passed the critical stage in 1840, for Mr. Cuming reports that the temporal affairs are in a much better condition than they have ever been; that a debt of $2,800 has

been liquidated by the efforts of the parish alone; and that a parsonage costing $600 is nearly finished; while $40 has been contributed for benevolent purposes. He hopes that there has been a corresponding improvement in spiritual things. "Our services have been well attended, and with marked seriousness on the part of the congregation generally." He has conducted missionary services in many taverns and villages in the State, though St. Luke's, Ypsilanti, until recently under his charge, now has a rector.

The bishop's statements in his annual address are equally encouraging: "It gives me much pleasure to state," he says, "that this church, also, has been entirely relieved from debt, and has disposed of its pews in such a manner as to secure for its pastor a competent support. In addition to this I record with the greatest pleasure that the parish have nearly completed a beautiful parsonage house for their rector. As might naturally be expected, I am also permitted to notice the prosperous condition

of this parish in a spiritual point of view. Their rector, the Reverend Mr. Cuming, has indeed been 'instant in season and out of season,' and the happy state of his parish must prove that God will not long permit faithfulness to go unrewarded, however severe may be the trials which for a time he laid upon his servants." Evidently the double strain of building a church and a parsonage one after the other had been successfully met.

It was during this same year that the church was partially destroyed by fire, but the loss was more than made up by the liberality of the congregation, generously assisted by friends in the east, whom Mr. Cuming succeeded in interesting. "At the time of my visitation," said the bishop in his address of 1841, "it was entirely repaired and such improvements made as to rank it among the most beautiful edifices in the west." Among other changes, the old organ, not the present one, was rebuilt, and the pulpit and desk were moved to give room for four more pews. The rector,

reporting these facts in 1841, pictures a parochial condition rarely equalled: "We are out of debt—we are at peace among ourselves." He also announces that "the parsonage alluded to in the report of last year . . . is entirely finished and is universally admired for its beauty and convenience, and for the economy observed in its construction." Certainly there can be no doubt in the latter point. The deed was recorded 16 June, 1840.

Occupied by Mr. Cuming during the remainder of his rectorate, the building was sold during the term of his successor and is at present the property of the Misses Ladd. Miss Corselius prints, from the papers of Miss Chapin's father, a list of the original subscriptions which well illustrate the primitive condition of the time. The list is as follows: "Charles Kellogg, goods, $40; Brigham and Platte, lumber, $25; F. H. Cuming, $15; George Danforth, store pay, $15; A. M. Gould, note, $20; Miles and Wilson, store pay, $30; James Kingsley, order, $20; Chapin, note or store pay,

$3 [$30?]; Charles Tull, lumber, $15; W. M. Sinclair, goods or lumber, $15; James Orr, $10; L. Stillson, goods, notes, or store pay, $10; J. Wallon, store pay or cash, $10; Eben Wells, note or store pay, $1; Willard Parker, glass, $10; John Branigan, labor, $12; Sam. Baldry, labor, $6; Wm. G. Tuttle, work, $1; H. Goodspeed, store pay, $10; D. Cleaveland, work, $10; G. W. Jewett, work or store pay, $30; Robert Clark, goods or note, $10; E. Mundy, lime or note, $25; J. H. Lund, lumber, $12; E. R. Everest, shoes, $15; Dan. W. Kellogg, $15; J. C. Mundy, lumber, $10; W. F. Brown, store pay, $10; John S. Reade, store pay, $6; Shepherd, glazing, $10; Thomas Butler, lumber, $5; David Page, lumber, $10; W. W. Green, work, $10." The total pledged by these thirty-three subscribers was $491. The last considerable improvement during Mr. Cuming's term was a fence around the church lot, for which $65 was collected in 1842–43. Apparently still further changes on the church were contemplated, for at a

vestry meeting of 17 April, 1843, on the motion of G. W. Jewett, it was "*Resolved*, That the Rector be authorized to extend the present limits of the church edifice: *Provided*, he does not thereby involve the corporation in any expense, and provided further, that if any surplus means are acquired in consequence of the extension, they shall be placed in the hands of the treasurer for the general uses of the Society." For the time, however, the project seems to have come to nothing. In this year, apparently for the first time, the diocesan convention met in Ann Arbor, with G. W. Jewett, G. P. Williams, and J. H. Lund as delegates.

In spite of the generally favorable estimation in which he seems to have been held, Mr. Cuming was unable to escape opposition altogether. At a meeting of the vestry, held 24 July, 1843, a paper, signed by George Miles and other pew-holders, was submitted in which they stated it as their opinion "that the welfare of the said church will not be promoted by the continuance as rector of the present incumbent."

Since no reasons were given, the vestry asked that they be furnished before 29 July. At the same meeting the rector was asked for his accounts as collector of assessments, none having been rendered for several years. On the thirty-first of July, Miles and six others presented a document formulating the reasons for their previous action. Whatever they may have been, for they are not recorded, the board decided by an overwhelming vote of 9 to 1 that they were insufficient. At this meeting Mr. Cuming submitted a report of his accounts, and a committee was appointed to audit them. By a resolution of the board made 31 December, 1839, the rector had been given by way of salary all the pew rents under $800. The audit, recorded 10 August, disclosed the fact that he had $168.54 still due him, which he not only relinquished but paid some contingent expenses besides.

Whether the attack on him, successfully as it had been met, determined Mr. Cuming to seek another charge, is uncertain. At any rate, 11 September, 1843, he announced his resignation in the following letter:

To the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church, Ann Arbor.

Gentlemen: Having received an invitation to the Rectorship of St. Mark's Church, Grand Rapids, under circumstances which induce me to believe it is the will of Providence I ought not to decline it, I herewith very respectfully tender my resignation of the Rectorship of St. Andrew's Church, Ann Arbor, to take effect at the expiration of the present year of my engagement with the parish.

With my fervent prayer that in all their deliberations and acts the members of the corporation, with which I have now been associated for nearly five years, may be guided by wisdom from above, and that the parish may enjoy peace and prosperity, I am, gentlemen,

Your affectionate friend and pastor,

F. H. Cuming.

While deeming it their duty to assent, the vestry recorded their attachment to him and their appreciation of his services in this resolution:

"Whereas, The Reverend F. H. Cuming has, by his zeal and his efforts since his connection with our Parish, been eminently

successful in the promotion of its prosperity, devoting his time, his talents and his substance to that object—possessing as he does the strong attachment of very many of his parishioners, who feel a deep interest in his and his very interesting family's welfare, we deeply regret that any reasons exist in his mind which are deemed of sufficient weight and importance to determine him to resign the situation he has so usefully occupied, and the duties which he has so faithfully discharged."

At the same time, an address to Mr. Cuming, in the form of a letter, was approved by the board, who voted to present him with a certified copy of the resolution quoted above, together with the letter. The letter, too long to quote, may be found in full in the Vestry Book. It recalls in detail what he had accomplished during his five years of service, in freeing the church from debt, securing a parsonage, raising money to repair the losses of the fire, in adding to the numbers, and in deepening the spiritual life of the congregation. Altogether, it pays a glowing tribute to his achievements both in temporal and religious things. The

statistics of his ministry will serve to give, in some respects, a more specific idea of his work. They are: baptisms, adults 13, infants 38, total 51; confirmations, 48; marriages, 20; burials, 43. The number of communicants was increased from 28 to 76, and $4,065.69 was received in contributions.

Directly after leaving Ann Arbor, Mr. Cuming took up the work of St. Mark's, Grand Rapids, where he remained till his death, 26 August, 1862. An extract quoted by Bishop Gillespie from one of the many obituaries which appeared at the time is worth reproducing again. "Dr. Cuming was no ordinary man. United to great respectability of talent and acquirements he possessed a native energy of character which contributed to his success in the ministry. Whatever objects he thought worthy of his attention he pursued with an unfaltering purpose and the most untiring industry, and seldom failed of their attainment. As a preacher he was sound, direct, plain and forcible. There was an earnestness of manner both of preaching and conducting

the services of the church that could not fail to arrest and hold the attention of a congregation. As a parish minister he had few equals in the church. His supervision of his flock was most faithful. His parish work was wonderfully systematized, and he had the happy faculty of enlisting his people in his plans and securing their cordial coöperation in their execution. . . . While the death of such a man is a loss to the whole church, to the Diocese of Michigan it is one that cannot soon be repaired."

Following Mr. Cuming's resignation, in October, 1843, the parish was without a settled pastor till July, 1844. The parsonage, thus left vacant, was leased to a Mr. Harris for one year for $100, on condition that he make the necessary repairs, the cost of which was to be deducted from the stipulated rent; while if such costs exceeded the amount due for rent, the balance was to be made good to him. The Reverend W. N. Lyster, a worthy missionary, who came to this country in 1833 and spent the remainder of his life in the service of

the diocese of Michigan, supplied the vacancy till Easter, holding services every second and fourth Sunday of the month. There is little of interest to record during this period; the Easter report, signed by the wardens, W. G. Tuttle and Zenas Nash, shows very little evidence of growth, and the fact that the board time and again fails to secure a quorum for its meetings indicates a discouraging lack of concern for the business of the church.

As one means of supplementing the parochial income, the committee on pew rents was authorized to let the basement of the church to Mr. Branigan, to whom reference has already been made, for a school. Subsequently, 20 May, 1844, Mr. Branigan agreed to act as sexton by way of payment. A minute for the ninth of March indicates that the franchise at this time was comparatively wide. Any male person, of twenty-one years of age, residing in the parish and owning or renting a pew or slip in the church or in any way contributing $2.00 to the funds of the corporation dur-

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ing the year was entitled to vote. Rates of payment were correspondingly small. The organist was allowed $25 for her services; in 1846, George Bailey and his son were engaged as sexton and organ-blower at a salary of $40 for both. When, on 20 April, 1844, it was resolved to invite the Reverend W. N. Lyster to assume the rectorate, he was offered "a salary of not less than $400 per annum with the use of the parsonage." On his declining, the Reverend Charles C. Taylor, of Rhode Island, was called on the same terms, and entered upon his duties 22 July. Harris, however, whose lease did not expire till the following October, refused to leave the parsonage. In consequence, a house on Ann Street was hired of Leo Ward for three months at $2.50 a week, and on the seventh of August Mr. Taylor's salary was fixed at $500 for the ensuing year, exclusive of the parsonage.

Mr. Taylor was twice rector of St. Andrew's, the period of his first encumbency extending to 1850. In his first report he

notes that the parish, besides paying current expenses, had been able to cancel a debt of $700, and, exclusive of moneys contributed for missionary and religious purposes, had appropriated $50 for improvements. An extract, in his own words, may not be without interest: "Much credit," he says, "is due to the ladies of the parish who appropriated $120, received at a sale of fancy and useful articles, towards payment of the parish debts and improvements in the church. If we have not been favored by any remarkable *outpouring* of the Holy Spirit, we think we may say that He has shed upon us the continual *dew* of his heavenly grace. Attendance upon the services and ordinances of the church is regular and devout. Her Apostolic Order and Primitive Worship have been steadily gaining the favor of the community, as they become acquainted with her doctrine and service. The recent assaults from without and alarm cries from the timid within have tended to increase our long-suffering Christian charity, union, strength and

faith; and while the billows of disorganization have swelled high and dashed angrily around, the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world, hath granted us his peace." Mr. Taylor, who was noted in the community as a man of learning, was apparently equally strong in his orthodoxy; for we find him making the following entry in his parish register, 17 February, 1845: "Baptized, at the house of her mother, . . . a young woman sick with consumption. She had been educated in the errors of the Baptists." Even as late as 1866, under Mr. Gillespie, a lady belonging to a well known family was removed and was declared "liable to suspension for heresy (Unitarianism)."

Mr. Taylor's reports are steadily encouraging. In 1846, he states that, besides paying in advance most of the current expenses of the year, the parish has raised $400 for additional land to improve the church; $120 for a well at the rectory; $50 for improvements on the edifice and organ. In addition they have begun building a new

fence about the church, at a cost probably of $75, and have raised $100 for missionary and other religious purposes. They have recently adopted the plan of weekly collections in the Sunday school. It is encouraging to learn that the "church building is quite too small to accommodate all who apply for pews," and still more pleasant to hear that the congregation are "of one spirit and of one mind, striving together for the faith of the Gospel."

In the course of the parochial year 1846–1847, about $200 was raised for improvements, and the rector in describing the condition of his charge again employs the favorite figure of "dew" as contrasted with "outpourings" of Divine grace. He calls attention to the fact that "the number of families connected with the parish has increased during the year past, and the demand for more and better accommodations for the comfort and convenience of those who wish to attend our services, is every day becoming more urgent." He takes occasion to express his thankfulness

to individuals of his parish "for many acts of liberal and unexpected benefaction to himself and family," and states that "the prospects of the parish have never been more encouraging." Year after year, however, money had to be raised for repairs and the need for better accommodations was urged in vain, not only by the rector, but by the bishop. In 1848, it is recorded that the congregation had doubled in the last four years, and in the following year the rector ventured to assert that it could be redoubled in a short time, if additional sittings could be obtained. During the years 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, there is a blank in the minutes of the vestry, so that we have practically nothing to supplement Mr. Taylor's annual reports to the convention.

In the spring of 1849, he notes that "during the past year the parish has suffered severely from the prevalence of an unusual, alarming and fatal disease. Some of our most efficient members have been removed from the church militant and their

spirits enrolled with the just in the heavenly paradise." Possibly this may have been the cholera.[1] From the absence of any further mention of the subject in the annual reports the epidemic seems to have spent itself in this year; but as late as 1849 we find this record in the parish register: "Died, a young man by the name of Hall, supposed by his friends to have had the cholera—was buried before light the same night he died—a sermon was preached appropriate to the occasion on Sunday, August 5." In this year the records in the Vestry Book are resumed, and under date of 28 April we find the following entry: "*Resolved*, that Rev. C. C. Taylor be and is hereby authorized and requested by this Board to visit the Eastern States, at any time convenient to himself, for the purpose of a Parochial School in this Parish, provided the same meet with the approval of the bishop, and subject to such arrangements as may be agreed upon between the

[1] Miss Corselius states that it was an epidemic of fever, something like meningitis. The great cholera epidemic was, of course, in 1833.

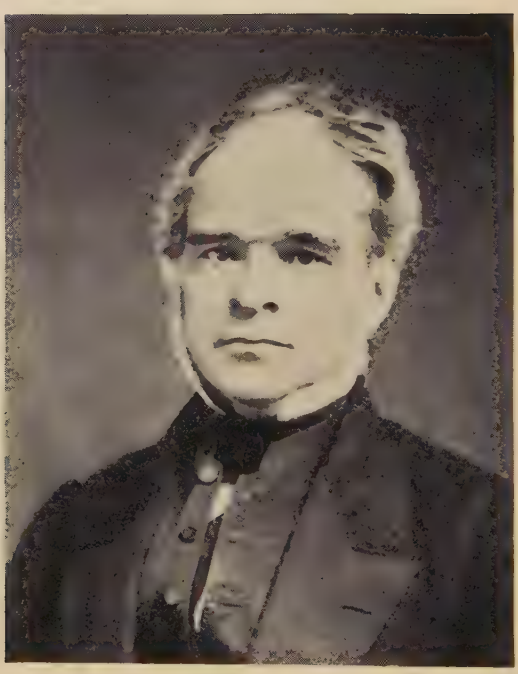
Parish and the Convention of the State, relative to the change thereof into a Diocesan School." Apparently this interesting project came to nothing.

Although in this year the rector looks forward to a time not far distant when they can apply some money to the building of a new church, the financial situation seems to have become, for the moment, acute. In the spring of 1850, he was obliged to report that a debt has for sometime past been accumulating and at present amounts to $200 or $300, " and has, at last, assumed such a form that it can no longer be neglected without great peril to the prosperity of the Parish." However, there is a unanimous resolve that the next year it shall be fully paid. One favorable indication is that the congregation is prompt in paying the rector's salary, at this time $625. During the previous year the parsonage had been sold to Mr. Ladd, and the payment, amply secured or invested, was to be held in readiness for a new building when needed. The reasons given for the

sale were, that the house was in need of repairs, that it was not conveniently located, and that it was not occupied by the rector.

Within the year the congregation was more than ordinarily diminished by removals. One was "repelled and the names of two others erased for a neglect of all public duties of religion. It is probable that, by another year, five or more other names will, for the same cause, be stricken from the list of communicants." Curiously enough, in spite of the urgent debt the rector remarks: "The current income of the Parish, available and reliable (I have been informed) has never been so great as at present."

On the tenth of November, 1850, Mr. Taylor resigned the rectorship of St. Andrew's to assume the presidency of St. Mark's School, Grand Rapids, and the office of missionary in Kent County. He seems to have been very much attached to his Ann Arbor congregation and to have made the change more to meet the wishes



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of the bishop and clergy of the diocese than from his own desire. The report to the convention in the spring of 1857, signed by Mr. John A. Welles, senior warden, notes: "Since the resignation of the rector, Mr. Taylor, there has been no settled pastor in this parish. In the interim an invitation has been extended by the vestry to the Rev. George P. Williams of the University. He has faithfully and gratuitously performed the services and all the various duties appertaining to the sacred office, notwithstanding his arduous professional engagements, and he has, in this way, become the largest contributor toward the payment of a debt of $460 incurred some years since." Bishop Gillespie, in citing this extract, takes occasion himself to pay a deserved tribute to this rare personality, who devoted his life to the services of the church of St. Andrew and the University of Michigan. Mr. Welles' report contains further interesting matter. The church is now free of debt, and "the parsonage fund, amounting to $720, is safely invested in

bonds and mortgages, and, with the avails of lots valued at $250, will be applied to the sole purpose for which the money was originally given. In addition to the present church lot, which can hereafter be used for the parsonage, the parish owns an acre of ground adjoining, which is designed for a new church. The subject of building one worthy of the place is now beginning to be agitated. Is it not worthy of consideration on the part of the church at large whether we should be assisted to enlarge the place to an extent which will accommodate with free sittings such students of the University as may be inclined to attend the services of our church?" This latter suggestion, afterwards adopted when the new church was built, must have been cordially welcomed by the bishop, who early recognized St. Andrew's as one of the most important points in the diocese, owing to the number of young men connected with the University who were within reach of its influence.

Receiving a unanimous call to return,

Mr. Taylor resigned from his duties in the western part of the State, 10 March, 1852, and resumed his work at Ann Arbor, where we learn that "the parish are contemplating an immediate effort for the erection of a new church." The report for the year 1852–1853 is very hopeful. For the thirteen months preceding the last Easter meeting there had not been one cent of repudiated or unpaid rent for pews. Every pew was rented and about two thirds by more than one family, while in the city and vicinity were ten or fifteen nominal Episcopalians with no seat in the church. The income of the parish exceeded all expenses, so that the church continued free of debt. When Mr. Taylor first came they owed $700 and did not own all of the small lot on which the church stood. The parsonage fund had reached $900, and the ladies had accumulated about $450 for a new organ. He adds: "Half enough to build a new church might have been expended in enlarging and repairing the present edifice had I not ever conscientiously

and earnestly disapproved of the measure." But the rector concludes his extremely satisfactory account with the announcement of his resignation to take effect during the July following when he purposes to assume the charge of St. Luke's, Kalamazoo. He gives as the reason for this step his conviction, confirmed by the bishop, that the unoccupied field to which he is called has a paramount claim on his services. Bishop Gillespie, however, conjectures that his discouragement at the uncertain prospect of securing a church building suitable to the needs of the community here may have determined him to make the change. As an evidence of his popularity in this parish it should be noted that the vestry endeavored to induce him to withdraw his resignation, and after that failed they voted that resolutions of regret, drafted by a committee appointed for the purpose, be sent to the *Christian Witness* and *Church Advocate.*

Mr. Taylor died on the first of February, 1855, less than two years after his

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removal to Kalamazoo. He must have been a man of great versatility, uniting the occupations of preacher, scholar and farmer. Unfortunately the present writer has not had the advantage of examining the discourse delivered at his burial by the Reverend D. T. Grinnell, in which his character and work were described. The statistics of his pastorate at Ann Arbor, given in his final report to the convention, are: marriages, 21; burials, 80; confirmations, 91; baptisms, 144, of which 41 were adults and 103 infants; contributions for religious and benevolent purposes, aside from those for the payment of the debt, salaries and incidental expenses, $2,500.

After a vacancy of nearly a year, during which the Reverend A. S. Hollister supplied part of the time, the Reverend David S. Lumsden, of Connecticut, was called, and entered upon his duties 12 March, 1854, although according to the vestry minutes he preached his first sermon 1 March. Originally offered $600 a year, with $50 for transporting himself and family to the

new parish, he was finally engaged at $750. Some of the salaries at this period may not be without interest. Miss Sarah Southwell was asked to play the melodion in the church at $50 per annum. The next year, on 9 April, Mr. Wagner was engaged as sexton at $1.00 a week for six months, and at $1.25 a week for the remainder of the year. At this meeting the pew rent of Professor Frieze was remitted as a slight acknowledgment of his services as organist—whether regularly or from time to time does not appear. Mr. Lumsden's first report contains the following paradoxical statement: "There are indications of much vital power in the parish, and, should we judge from outward signs, the time is not far distant when the great Head of the church will pour out his blessing. . . . Since my connection with my people I have buried three—one a communicant and one Sunday school scholar." But he tells us beside that they have taken the preliminary steps toward erecting a new church, and are waiting for the architect to place the

plans and specifications in their hands. The new building is to cost $8,000, of which $6,000 is now subscribed, $1,000 is promised, and the remainder is in a fair way of being obtained.

The bishop, in his annual address to the convention which met in the following spring, in referring to the need of increased church accommodations at Ann Arbor, puts the case very strongly. "The congregation," he says, "has increased under the active exertions of their pastor. But until a new church is erected, or the old one greatly enlarged, its further increase must be limited. Many of the students of the State University who have been brought up in the church, and others who prefer her services, are kept away for the want of church accommodations. It is a serious loss to us, and I trust the zeal and energy which have been exerted on this subject in the parish will be kindly met by the members of the church throughout the diocese, as it deeply concerns us all. Part of the year, including the medical students, there

have been three hundred persons connected with the University, and it is sad to think that the church has made no provision for their instruction in holy things."

For some reason or another the project of rebuilding was given up, and, 9 April, 1855, the vestry passed a resolution empowering the building committee to make plans and contracts for additions to the existing church. Possibly the extra expenses of the year may have influenced the decision.

On the twenty-fourth of March the rector's salary was increased to $900, 21 June the specifications for the new organ, entered in detail in the Vestry Book under that date, were received, and 10 September the contract for new furnaces was awarded. Besides the putting in of the new organ and furnaces, the church was let down two feet and enlarged, and the lot was fenced in. As to the cost the rector states in a report to the convention in 1856: "I cannot state what our expenses have been, since our bills are not yet settled; but our liabilities seem

to be between $4,700 and $5,000, the organ and furniture included." Of this the ladies furnished nearly $600 for the organ and $200 for lamps. Ranging beyond these business details, the rector indulges in another of his flights of pessimistic eloquence. "But," he says, "the spiritual condition of a church is the momentous object for the pastor. . . . The harvest indeed is white, as the promise is abundant, but the return is meagre save in the department of death."

A subscription list dated 31 March, 1855, containing a sketch of the projected improvements is worth quoting at some length.

"The undersigned being desirous," it says, "of repairing the edifice in the city of Ann Arbor, known as St. Andrew's Church, letting down the same two feet or more, building a large addition thereto, and fencing the lot, hereby agree to pay to the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church at Ann Arbor the sums set opposite their respective names, on instalments, as the same may be needed and called for by reso-

lution of the Vestrymen, to effect those objects and defray the expenses of the same. When the repairs and the additions shall be completed, the new seats shall be appraised by the Vestrymen, or by a committee appointed by the Church or Society, at the relative values for such sums in the aggregate as shall be equal to about three fourths of all such expenses, and the same shall be put up at auction, the appraised value of each seat or pew being the minimum bid that shall be received on the same, the bidders bidding above the appraised value for a choice of seats. The sums paid on this subscription shall be received as so much payment on such bids and in payment for seats at the appraised value. After the conclusion of the sale, each purchaser shall be entitled to a certificate, signed by the Vestrymen, certifying that he has become the purchaser of the same, and that he and his heirs and assigns are and shall be entitled to the use and occupancy thereof subject to such taxes and assessments as the Vestrymen may impose on the same, from time to time, to support the clergyman, pay incidental expenses of the church and repairs, and on condition that such taxes and assessments shall be paid by such purchaser or the person hold-

ing under him, and that, if the same are not paid punctually, all the right, title and interest acquired by such purchaser and certificate may be declared forfeited, the occupant turned out the possession, and the seat again sold by the Vestrymen for the benefit of the church, Provided, that, if any owner of a seat shall give the use of the same to the church for a year or from year to year, he shall not be liable for any such taxes or assessments during the year or years the use of the same shall be given to the church. The subscriptions shall be recorded in the Record of the Society, in order to be preserved as a matter of evidence and as an agreement between the church of the one part and the subscribers respectively of the other part. Estimated expenses, three thousand dollars, $3,000."

Then follow thirty-three names whose total subscriptions amount to $2640. They are: E. C. Seaman (in case the branch form of addition be adopted $150, otherwise $100), $100; C. H. Millen, $100; V. Chapin, $300; Wm. L. Loomis, $150; L. R. [Bachan?], $50; A. H. Lund, $150; A. F. Schmidt, $50; H. Rumsey, $100; H. I. Beakes, $50; Wm. Finley, $150; E. Welles,

$150; A. B. Wood, $50; C. Thornton, $15; I. S. Pierson, $25; T. W. Root, $25; J. N. Gott, $25; James Kingsley, $150; Geo. Danforth, $75; C. H. Vandon, $25; Thos. Edwards, $25; Wm. M. Sinclair, $150; Robt. J. Barry, $10; Mrs. Sophia Page, $100; Dr. Palmer, $25; Wm. D. Briggs, $25; C. Chapin, $50; B. Lichner, $150; J. C. McMaster, $40; H. S. Friese, $50; E. R. Tremain, $75; Dr. Douglas, $25; H. W. Welles, $100; Professor Fasquelle, $75. At a meeting of the vestry on 15 January, 1856, twenty-two pews were sold, ten at $100 each; four at $75; seven at $50, and one at $40.

Bishop Gillespie, in discussing the advisability of enlarging or rebuilding at this time, regards it as extremely fortunate for the parish that the former policy was adopted. Owing to the difficulty of raising money and owing to the inferior style of architecture then prevailing, it would have been impossible to secure an edifice equal to the present one. In the Vestry Book for 2 April, 1858, there is a list of

pews assessed with the amounts on each. Numbers 6 to 12, 30–36, 43–49, 67–73 are rated at $25 each; 5, 13, 29, 50, 66, 74 at $22; 14, 28, 37, 42, 65 at $20; 4, 15, 27, 38, 41, 52, 64, 75 at $18; 16, 26, 53, 63 at $15; 3, 76 at $14; 1, 2, 17, 18, 25, 54, 62, 77, 78 at $12; 24, 39, 40, 55 at $10; 19, 20, 59, 60 at $8; 21, 58 at $6; 22, 23, 56, 57 at $5. It was further ordered that those not already taken be sold at auction, the highest bidders to be given the choice of seats and the remainder to be rented at the assessed annual value.

The improvements seem to have been a heavy strain on the resources of the parish, as appears from the following entry, 2 July, 1857: "St. Andrew's Church of Ann Arbor being embarrassed with numerous debts, amounting in the aggregate to more than $600, and about four hundred and thirty dollars over and above the present available assets of the church, we, the undersigned members of the congregation, for the purpose of relieving the church of its most pressing debts and embarrassments,

severally promise and agree to pay the treasurer of said church the several sums set opposite our names respectively, on condition that the sum of $200 at least shall be subscribed by responsible persons; and these subscriptions shall not take effect and be payable until such sum or more shall be subscribed." The twenty-seven appended subscriptions range from $5 to $25 each. On the same day on which this proposition is recorded, the vestry issued a printed circular, to "respectfully call the attention of the members of the congregation to the financial condition of the church, and the necessity of making provision for the payment of its debts." Among the items of indebtedness specified, there was due Mr. Wagner, the former sexton, $45; Mr. Toms, the present sexton, $28; the rector for one quarter's salary and the unpaid balance of another's, $326.00; due the diocese, $75, for three years' assessments, 1855, 1856, 1857, less $15 paid in June, 1857. The remainder of the $601 is owing for lumber, glass and other materials used

in the repair of the church. The resources to meet these obligations are about $170, chiefly unpaid pew rents. The remainder of the circular is quoted in order to show what urgent language the vestry had to make use of even in those days.

"In addition to the above," they say, "Mr. Jordan has a claim against the church of over $150, which is now in suit, and on which he may or may not recover judgment.

"The sundry collections have been trifling in amount, quite too small to pay for fuel, lights, the services of the organ boy, insurance and other incidental expenses, and the Diocesan assessments, which amount in the aggregate to over two hundred dollars per year.

"The annual assessment of the Diocese is to defray the annual expenses of the convention, to pay the traveling expenses of the bishop, etc., etc.; and we submit to the good sense of the congregation if it is creditable to allow such expenses to remain unpaid, and to accumulate from year to year. The present sexton is a poor man, and so was the former one, and yet their salaries for nearly two years are in arrears and

unpaid. Is it right? Has the church treated them justly and properly?

"The Rector also needs his pay promptly; but such have been the embarrassments of the church during the past year, that the income of each quarter has been applied to previous debts of the most pressing character, due to the Rector and others.

"The question arises, What remedy can be adopted? Insomuch as the pews belonging to the church cannot be sold at present and are unavailable, we know of no remedy but to raise the money by loan and mortgage the church property, or to raise the money by subscription. As the amount is not large, the undersigned indulge the hope that it may be raised by subscription, and recommend that mode of doing it. We, therefore, call upon all members of the congregation to give attention to the subject, to contribute more liberally, as a general rule, to the Sunday collections, and to subscribe as much as they deem reasonable, considering their circumstances and the condition of the church, to aid in relieving the church from its embarrassments and redeeming its credit."

Apparently the congregation responded to this appeal and to the example of the

few more devoted members who began the subscription; for, in 1858, the rector reports: "We have paid all our indebtedness for the new church, so that we are now free of debt." During the course of the ensuing year the arrears in the assessment was paid to the convention.

In view of the brighter financial prospects various new projects were undertaken. On the seventh of April, 1858, $3,000 insurance was put upon the church and $1,000 on the organ. At the same meeting, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the expediency of erecting a parsonage on the church grounds. Three weeks later, it was resolved to build, and to raise a sum not exceeding $2,000 by a mortgage on the lot and church, if necessary. The interest, it is curious to note, was not to exceed 10 per cent. The undertaking never got very far; for, 22 May, the rector sent a letter to the board requesting that the whole matter be dropped in consideration of the opposition of certain persons in whose friendship and

judgment he had the highest confidence. In consequence it was nearly twenty-five years before St. Andrew's got a parsonage, the one now in use.

One more improvement remained still to be made during Mr. Lumsden's term. On the nineteenth of July, 1858, he submitted a proposal to light the church with gas, and, a committee being appointed on the subject, the contract was awarded, 14 September, to Mr. James Clements for $292.16. It seemed difficult to extricate the church permanently from its financial embarrassments. Among other measures adopted, it was resolved, 9 April, 1860, that, since the parish was $200 in debt, the assessment on the pews should be raised, and later a special collection was made Sunday evenings; but it was not until the advent of Mr. Lumsden's successor that affairs were put on a better footing.

For the spiritual conditions of this period we are mainly dependent on the annual reports of the rector. In 1857, although the number of confirmed was only

seven, and although the finances were at a low ebb, he reported: "The prospects of this parish were never brighter; . . . the time is not far distant when this must, from the nature of the case, became a strong point in the Diocese. Young men come here from all parts of the Union, and many go away with the prejudice removed (with which they come) against the church." Perhaps he was anticipating the extraordinary increase of the next year when sixty-five persons were confirmed. The bishop was obliged to come twice, and notes that on his first visit, 22 March, 1858, "many persons were prevented from attending the service, as the crowd was so great that the church edifice was not sufficient for their accommodation." Owing to the number of students to be cared for, he expresses the opinion, often heard before and since, that it should concern the whole diocese to provide increased accommodations. But, although the church continued to increase steadily, the record for this year was abnormal, a local manifestation of a revival

sweeping through the whole country at the time. Bishop Gillespie, speaking in 1869, had some wise and weighty words to offer on this subject of sudden conversions, and took occasion to point out that at that date, only two years after, only one quarter of those confirmed in 1857–58 remained in connection with the parish.

On the fifth of April, 1861, Mr. Lumsden sent in his resignation to take effect at once. In taking the matter into consideration, the vestry "*Resolved*, that the Reverend Mr. Lumsden be invited to continue with the Parish as its minister till the first of July next," and that in accepting his resignation they "are actuated solely by the desire to calm the existing difficulties in the Parish," and tender to Mr. Lumsden assurances of the most friendly feeling. Bishop Gillespie, whose able guidance we miss shortly after the beginning of his own rectorate, reports the statistics of that of his predecessor as follows: baptisms, adults, 64, infants, 71; confirmations, 120; marriages, 47; burials,

48; increase of communicants from 98 to 119. No data exist from which the amount of contributions can be accurately determined. The bishop says, apropos of Mr. Lumsden's removal: "Since my visitation the rector, after seven years of laborious and active duties, has resigned the church of this parish. To him we are indebted for the neat church edifice, and the many evidences of taste in and around the building, and I hope also, for the addition of many to the fold of Christ. If he leaves the diocese, I hope he will find a large field of usefulness in which his labors will be appreciated and blessed."

CHAPTER III.

The Advent of Dr. Gillespie and the New Church. 1861–1875.

THE Reverend George D. Gillespie took charge of the parish 10 October, 1861. In the interval between the rectorates, we have one parochial report from Mr. J. M. Wheeler, then senior warden, but it contains nothing worthy of note except the fact that the church had been painted inside and out, at a cost of $175. Bishop Gillespie, with becoming modesty, says very little of his own long and important rectorate. Extending over a period of nearly fourteen years, it is, with the exception of Mr. Tatlock's, the longest in the history of the parish. To be sure, his historical address was delivered in 1869, in the middle of his term; but it was not published till 1886, over ten years after he had left Ann Arbor, to become bishop of western Michigan. He

REV. GEORGE D. GILLESPIE

does, however, mention a few of the changes in which he had a hand. The great achievement of his term was the building of the present church edifice. Aside from that, we learn that the old building was twice enlarged between 1861 and 1869; these improvements involved an expenditure of about $700, and consisted in removing the organ from between the doors, improving the chancel and building the porch. New chancel chairs were purchased at a cost of $53.50, the Sunday school raised $51.35 for a font, furnaces costing $270 were put in, and in 1863 a floating debt of $600 was paid.

The details of the bishop's rectorate are chiefly to be gathered from the minutes of the Vestry Book, from various newspaper cuttings, from printed circulars, and from the annual reports to the convention. Mr. Gillespie was rector at Palmyra, New York, when the call to Ann Arbor came 28 August, 1861, at a salary of $1,000. On the second of September he wrote the following letter to Mr. Millen, which is quoted for the

light which it throws on the character of the man who was to serve St. Andrew's so long and faithfully.

"Yours of August 28," he says, "reached me thirtieth, via Syracuse. In reply to the resolutions of the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church, Ann Arbor, inviting me to the rectorship, I was gratified with the confidence implied in making a unanimous call without personal acquaintance.

"I deem it, however, due to the Parish and myself that I should not give an answer until I have visited the Parish and conferred with the vestry. I propose, therefore, to visit you this week and remain over next Tuesday. My present plans will bring me to Ann Arbor on Friday."

The visit was mutually satisfactory, and, after his return to Palmyra, Mr. Gillespie accepted the charge in a letter which is transcribed in full from the vestry minutes.

"After earnest consideration, and acting I trust under Divine direction, I have determined to accept the call tendered me to the charge as rector of the parish under your care. In accepting your call, I am severing

very tender ties and relinquishing a position which I have held with happiness and blessing.

"My motive in assuming the charge of your parish is, through the blessing of God, of bringing the parish to favorable comparison with the size of the population and to the position the church should hold in regard to the educational institution of your city. I need scarcely remind you how much depends upon 'unity of spirit and bond of peace,' with the healthy coöperation of the parishioners.

"My relatives residing in New York City, it will be necessary for me to be absent for a month during the summer. . . .

"Allow me to suggest the propriety of the vestry discharging any parish indebtedness, to give the better opportunity for future exertions."

Acting on this recommendation, a three-year note was executed, 7 April, 1863, for $500 at 7 per cent., in order to pay the existing indebtedness!

Having already touched on the various undertakings of this period it may be well to treat some of them at more length. 15 October, 1862, it was reported that $334.25

had already been expended for removing the organ and repairing the church. An account prepared for the *Gospel Messenger* some months later describes in detail what had been done:

"Important improvements," we are told, "have been made in this church within the last six months. The organ, originally placed between the doors at the entrance of the church, has been removed to the north side of the chancel. The opposite side has been made partly to correspond: in place of the organ pipes, tablets, with the creed, etc., in gilt letters on a dark blue ground, have been set up. Connecting the two is an arch with tracery, there being no separate ceiling for the chancel. The north and south sides are formed by the organ and vestry room. The space formerly occupied by the organ is now filled with nine new pews. A new pulpit (from a plan by C. W. H.), chairs, and a font of Nova Scotia stone, the latter a gift of the children of the parish, have been placed in the chancel. The entire cost of the improve-

ments is about five hundred dollars; it is rare that so much in the way of utility and appearance are secured at so small an expenditure."

At the annual Easter meeting, the rector's salary was increased from $1000 to $1300, and, at the same time, the assessment on pews was raised. The reasons for the latter step were the growth of contingent expenses, and the fact that the pew rents of St. Andrew's were as low if not lower than those of any church in the city. The annual assessments on the pews at this time ranged from $40 to $50; but about one third were assessed at the maximum figure, and only a very few were under $20. At about this time, also, we learn from the by-laws that the qualifications for voting were made higher than ever before. Henceforth they were: any male person over 21 years of age and a stated attendant on church services who, for six months preceding the election, had owned or rented a pew or slip or half of one and paid all assessments, or any such person who has contrib-

uted, by writing or subscription, $10 during the year previous. Two years later, in 1866, the rector's salary was raised to $1500.

Meantime, the question of a new edifice had again come to the front. The rector, in his report to the convention for 1865, put the case strongly; pointing out the increase in the regular congregation and the student attendance, he urged that a better church was "due to the age of the parish, the character of the place, and the size of the congregation; and," he added, "the other congregations of the city are providing themselves with new and large churches." The bishop also alluded to the matter in his annual address. This time the project was destined to succeed. The first step was to settle upon a suitable lot. For some reason or another, the vestry seemed to regard Huron Street as a more eligible site, and 28 January, 1866, steps were taken to purchase the premises between Dr. Douglas' and Miss Fasquelle's for $3750, and 3 February it was deter-

mined to appoint a committee to see if they could not sell the land south of the church for not less than $3000. But on the sixth of March, when the question was submitted to the congregation, is was lost by a vote of 32 to 10. Accordingly, the new edifice was built on the original lot south of the old church.

After deciding upon a site, efforts were at once made to raise money for building, and by 1 June, 1867, as we learn from an itemized list in the Vestry Book, $18,505 had been subscribed. Having estimated that a church such as they desired would cost $30,000, it was decided to build only the nave for the present, at a cost of $20,000. The subscriptions were to be payable in six, fifteen, and twenty-four months, respectively. On the second of July, the vestry definitely resolved to lay the foundation during the summer or fall, provided that assurances could be secured from the architect and responsible builders that a nave of suitable accommodations could be built for $20,000. Meantime, the rector

having received a call, $5,192.00 additional was subscribed on condition that he withdraw his resignation. At the same meeting at which this proposition was announced, the finances were put under the charge of Mr. J. M. Wheeler. The rector, Dr. Douglas, Messrs. Wheeler, C. H. Millen, and D. H. Henning were made a building committee, and it was resolved to accept the plans and specifications of G. W. Lloyd, of Detroit. A scheme for the collection of subscriptions was arranged as follows: 25 per cent. of each was to be paid on 1 November, 1867; 15 per cent. on 1 April, 1868; 10 per cent. on 1 July, 1868; 25 per cent. on 1 October, 1868, and the balance on 1 July, 1869.

Building was soon begun, and the cornerstone was laid on Monday, 15 June, 1868, at 1.30 P. M. In the absence of the bishop, who had gone to the western part of the state, after the annual convention at Kalamazoo, the rector officiated. A clipping from the *American Churchman*, pasted in the Vestry Book, gives a full description of

the ceremony. The procession, starting from the old church, on the site of the present rectory, consisted of the children of the parish, the master mason and carpenter, the two eldest surviving members of the parish bearing the hammer, the vestry, the wardens carrying the box, the choir, and the reverend clergy. The services at the stone were conducted by the Reverend G. P. Williams, LL.D., the Reverend V. Spalding, of St. James, Dexter, and the rector. The senior warden, Mr. J. M. Wheeler, read the list of deposits, which were as follows: the names of the officers of the parish, of the master builders, and of the architect; the charter of the church; the report of the treasurer of the parish (presented Easter, 1868); the diocesan journal for 1868; the *Manual and Annals of the Diocese;* the *Church Almanac* for 1868; the journal of the general convention held 1865; recent church papers; report of the public schools for 1868; the city directory of Ann Arbor, with the names of the parishioners marked; a catalogue of

the University of Michigan for 1868; Ann Arbor papers; Detroit papers, with the proceedings of the late convention, a brief historical notice of Ann Arbor prepared by Mr. Edward Clark; a parcel of coins and specimens of fractional currency; and a prayer book.

On concluding the services proper to laying the cornerstone with singing *Gloria in Excelsis*, the congregation returned to the church, where addresses were delivered by Reverend B. H. Paddock, of Christ Church, Detroit; Reverend T. C. Pitkin, St. Paul's, Detroit; and Reverend J. J. McCook, St. John's, Detroit. Services were closed with hymn 241, from *Hymns Ancient and Modern*, and prayer by Reverend G. E. Peters, St. Peter's, Detroit. The church and scaffolding about the stone were decorated with flowers. The stone was given by the Sunday school, and a small block of marble was inserted above it inscribed with the verse Luke, VIII., 16, as the rector said, " in token that we here erect a church as for ourselves, *for our children*,

and to be a sign and token, so long as these walls shall stand, that St. Andrew's Church is for the instruction, the worship, the edification of children, and that all its ministrations and privileges are for all ages, for all sorts and conditions of men, without any difference or inequality."

At the time of the laying of the corner-stone, the subscriptions had reached $25,000, of which $5,351.75 had been paid in. In his annual report for June, 1869, the rector announces that the new church will be ready in a few months. The entire cost, by this time swelled to $30,000, had been provided for, and, moreover, practically the whole amount had been raised in the parish, although three Detroit churches, Christ's Church, St. John's, and St. Paul's, contributed, $750, $200, and $198, respectively, for student pews, to be rent free. The church was finally consecrated 10 November, 1869, by Bishop McCoskry, whose certificate to that effect may be found pasted in the pages of the Vestry Book.

The following account of the ceremony is quoted from a contemporary paper:

The consecration services of the new church were held on Wednesday morning, November 10th. The clergy entered in procession, preceded by the Bishops of Michigan and Illinois, and followed by the Vestry, repeating the appointed Psalm.

The instrument of donation was read by the Senior Warden, Mr. J. M. Wheeler, the sentence of consecration by the Rector. After the consecration services, morning prayer was conducted by the Rev. T. C. Pitkin, D.D., the Rev. J. T. Magrath, the Rev. John A. Wilson, the Rev. G. P. Schetky, D.D., and the Rev. Samuel Marks, a rector more than thirty years since. The Bishop of Michigan read the antecommunion service, the Bishop of Illinois reading the epistle. The sermon was preached by Bishop Whitehouse—"And the house was filled with the odor of the ointment." It was a discourse of remarkable depth of thought, most happily expressed, bringing out the great doctrine of the indwelling of God Triune in the house of His worship and in the hearts of believers.

After the sermon, the offertory sentences were read by Rev. A. Bush. The com-

munion service was read by the Bishop of Michigan, who was assisted by the Bishop of Illinois, Dean Armstrong, and others of the clergy, in the distribution of the elements to a large number of communicants.

The musical portions of the service were rendered by a choir at the organ, with clergymen in the chancel, and children in the gallery.

The Psalter and Te Deum ("Rose of Sharon") were sung antiphonally. In the antecommunion service, hymn 215—*Additional Hymns*—was sung after the offertory.

Flowers were placed in the font, and a floral cross on the altar.

The following clergymen, besides those mentioned, were present, about half of whom were seated in the chancel:

Rev. J. H. Rylance, D.D., of Chicago; Rev. J. W. Brown, of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Rural Dean, of Lambton, C. W.; Rev. Doctors Fitch, of Detroit, Foster, of Kalamazoo, Tustin, of Grand Rapids, Williams, of Ann Arbor; Rev. Messrs. Bancroft, of Hastings, Beckwith, of Big Rapids, Barker, of Paw Paw, Frisbie, of Niles, Fleetwood, of Adrian, Hunter, A. M. Lewis, A. C. Lewis, Webster, and Worthington, of Detroit, Huson,

of Jonesville, James, of Tecumseh, Leech, of Saginaw City, Gillespie, and Lovejoy, of Ann Arbor, Moffett, of Marshall, Prichard, of Grand Haven, Spalding, of Dexter, Smythe, of Hudson, Tillinghast, of East Saginaw, G. W. Wilson, of Port Huron.

After the services, a collation was had, at the house of Professor Douglas, for the clergy and vestry, with guests from abroad. This generous hospitality was followed with impromptu speeches by the bishops of Michigan and Illinois, Dean Armstrong, Rev. S. Marks, Dr. Rylance, and Governor Baldwin.

In the evening, the rector's house was open to receive the congregation and guests, clerical and lay.

The semi-annual missionary meeting opened on Wednesday evening, with a discourse of rare power and eloquence by Dr. Rylance, of Chicago.

On Thursday morning, the clergy, by invitation, attended the chapel services of the University. Remarks were made by Bishop McCoskry and Dr. Pitkin.

At the church, an informal missionary meeting was held, and resumed at 3 o'clock. At 4 o'clock the children were assembled and addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Fleetwood, Schetky and Magrath.

The meeting closed with an evening service, at which addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Worthington, Pitkin, Armstrong, Tustin, the bishop and the rector.

Thus closed a series of services of rare interest to the members of St. Andrew's parish.

The same paper furnishes an excellent description of the new church:

The style is early English. The material is selected field boulders, split and laid in courses, each course varying from ten to fourteen inches, according to height. These are generally granite, and beautifully varied in hue. No material offers a finer wall. Sandstone is used about the doors and for the coping. For the window openings the boulders are beveled.

The outside measurements are 101 x 57 feet, the buttresses projecting two feet beyond the walls.

The front has a broad, double-leaved door, highly finished, with tracery work over it, within a deeply grooved and moulded stone arch. Above the door is a tall, triplet, lancet window separated by narrow piers. The pointed gable is surmounted by a stone Greek cross. This stands at the

height of 58 feet. Beneath this is a quatre-foil window with blinds. On each side of the door is a small lancet window for light in the vestibule.

The aisle walls, 17 feet 6 inches high, are broken by a north and south entrance of two-leaved doors, and twelve windows on each side, in couplets. Four of them are in a low gable, and are designed for memorials. On the east end, a permanent arch is filled in with brick, with a view to the future erection of a chancel. A similar arrangement is made for a future organ chamber.

The roof is laid in diamonds, of different colored slate, surmounted with an ornamental ridge.

The interior consists of a nave and aisles. The clear story, of wood, is supported on columns, painted and sanded, six on each side, and has in each bay four quatre-foil windows, two feet in diameter. Instead of a chancel proper, the eastern bay is thus used. The organ chamber and the robing-room are separated by ornamental screens, that for the organ being open work.

There is a small gallery over the vestibule.

The number of pews (without the gallery), including open and choir seats, is

156. These are of different lengths and with plated numbers. The edifice will seat about 750.

The ceilings are frescoed in panels. The walls are tinted a French gray. Over the chancel arch is the following sentence: "Mine house shall be called a house of prayer for all people." Under the arch is an illuminated Greek cross.

The stained glass, furnished by Friedricks, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is in geometric figures. Over the altar is a triplet, with a figure of St. Andrew in the center light, and the sheaf of wheat and bunch of grapes, with other emblems, in each side opening. At present only two memorial windows have been put in, the designs for which were furnished by Mr. D. M. Dewey, of Rochester, N. Y.

The gas fixtures are a corona, blue and gilt, on each column, with nine jets in groups of three, and lilies in the chancel. The desk, pulpit, altar, chancel rail, and all the wood work, combine butternut and walnut, the former prevailing. The wood work is simply oiled. The rafters are pine, stained and oiled.

The carpets, purchased of Mr. J. C. Ringwalt, of Cincinnati, are green and black; and the cushions, furnished by the

Cincinnati Elastic Sponge Company, are green terry.

The architect is Mr. Gordon W. Lloyd, of Detroit, who is doing so much for church architecture in the west.

The work has been under the general direction of Professor S. H. Douglas, chairman of the building committee, who has freely given his time and experience. Mr. James Morwick, carpenter and joiner, has had immediate charge since the foundation was laid, and to his careful supervision, honorable dealing, and strict economy, the vestry bears cheerful testimony.

The whole cost has been about $29,200. This includes all furniture, except the organ, font, chancel chairs, and one furnace, taken from the former edifice. Of this sum, all, but $1,800 on furniture, has been paid, or secured by reliable subscriptions. The Sunday school has provided the chancel furniture, front doors and cornerstone; the Ladies' Society has provided the carpets.

The pews are not sold, but leased and rented.

St. Andrew's Church, Ann Arbor, was organized in 1828. The first edifice was consecrated November 18, 1839. This building having been enlarged, a consecra-

tion service took place May 18, 1856. The old church will be retained as a chapel and Sunday school room.

The final report of the building committee was submitted 30 April, 1870, and may be found in the Vestry Book under that date. Its main features were embodied by the rector in his annual report to the convention for this year. The entire cost of the church, including furniture, interest and insurance, was $30,249.81. The collections from all sources, including the pledge of the ladies, amounted to $27,-137.48. During the course of construction, it had been found necessary to raise a temporary loan of $3,900, but at the time of this report the indebtedness, not provided for by the ladies or reliable subscriptions, had been reduced to $1800. The ladies, who had undertaken to furnish the carpets and cushions, costing $2011.83, had already paid $1427.64. The Sunday school had expended $506.59, mainly on the chancel. Except an organ concert, which yielded $223.75, the whole sum had

been raised by direct donations, and all but $1099, including the subscriptions from Detroit for students' pews, had been subscribed within the parish. A list of subscribers contained in the report of the building committee, which was made to the congregation under date of 30 December, 1869, will be found in Appendix V.; in a few cases the amount subscribed had not been fully paid at the time of the report.

Of the 156 pews which, as has been remarked, were leased, not sold, 102 were occupied and yielded $2866. Expenses were constantly increasing; among other things, the rector's salary had been increased to $2000, and the deficit at Easter was $150. The old church was retained temporarily as a chapel. The total value of the church property at this time is estimated by the rector at $40,000.

In the midst of striking evidences of growth on the material side, we get some indications from Mr. Gillespie that the spiritual condition of his charge were not so satisfactory to him; for in his annual

report for 1869 he makes this statement: "While not disposed to speak discouragingly of the field assigned him, the rector must state, in justice to himself, that his plans looking toward the perfection of parochial life are hindered by the lack of interest and coöperation on the part of some of his people." But those who have had the privilege of knowing Dr. Gillespie personally, and those who have worked through the parish records and read his numberless exhortations, urging his parishioners to closer attention to spiritual things and to more earnest participation in the services of the church, will realize that the ideal of one of his strenuous ambition and intense spirituality would be beyond measure high. Running through his parish register one meets numberless instances of his constant alertness to discover and discipline the unworthy. Examples like this frequently occur: 21 September, 1871, —— withdrew by request as "unsound in doctrine and careless in life." But even the rector himself was encouraged by the

attendance. In 1870 he notes: "The parish has already experienced much of the benefit anticipated in the erection of this edifice. The attendance of students and strangers has greatly increased, the evening congregation often exceeding the capacity of the former building." Six free pews were especially available for students. The financial situation steadily improved; in 1871, a subscription of $3000, "in the form of four notes, payable annually with interest," was made to meet the indebtedness incurred at the time of the consecration, increased by interest and loss on subscriptions, by cost of further improvements, and by a small floating debt. By this time the ladies had reduced their debt to $350.

On the creation of the new diocese of Western Michigan 2 December, 1874, the rector of St. Andrew's was chosen bishop, and the congregation lost the services of one who had worked with them to such purpose for nearly fourteen years. His letter of resignation, dated 9 February, 1875, omitted here for lack of space, is copied in

the Vestry Book, together with a very appreciative resolution on his character and services to the parish. The statistics of his rectorate as compiled from the annual reports are as follows: baptisms, infants, 359, adults, 94, total, 453; confirmations, 232; marriages, 148; burials, 303. The number of communicants had increased from 127 in 1862 to 198 in 1875, and in 1873 had been as high as 219. In the report of 1874 the total value of church property was put down as $39,400; church building, $35,000; chapel, $2500; other property, $1900.

CHAPTER IV.

Later Years; the Chapel, the New Rectory, and Harris Hall.

1875–1903.

AFTER the resignation of Dr. Gillespie the parish was served for a time by various clergymen, among them Reverend Messrs. James Large, Robert Wood, and G. A. Whitney. 6 April, 1875, Dr. Palmer moved that a call be extended to the Reverend Wyllys Hall, of Piqua, Ohio. For the moment the matter was laid on the table, but on the tenth of April it was taken up again, and a compensation of $1700 was decided upon, with four weeks vacation each year. Two weeks later the board agreed to raise the salary to $1800, and to assume the expense of moving Mr. Hall's family from Piqua. He sent his formal acceptance 16 June, 1875, and remained in charge of St. Andrew's till his resignation, 12 November, 1883.

REV. WYLLYS HALL

The two most notable events of Mr. Hall's eight years' rectorate were the building of the present chapel and rectory, and the consecration, 17 September, 1879, of Samuel S. Harris as bishop of Michigan. His accession, while an incalculable source of strength to the diocese as a whole and to each individual church within it, was particularly so to this parish. Bishop Harris recognized its possibilities from the first; as evidence of this we shall soon have occasion to follow his efforts leading to the establishment of the Hobart Guild and the Baldwin and Slocum lecture foundations. First, however, it will be necessary to describe the building of the chapel and rectory.

In 1876, the rector could announce that a remaining balance of $1500 due for building the church had been paid by private subscription, and two years later, in 1878, that St. Andrew's, after a long period of hitherto fruitless endeavor, had at last succeeded in discharging its entire indebtedness. The way was now clear for the new chapel.

Up to this time the old church had been used for the purpose. The first notice we have of the proposed new building is 1 August, 1879, when Mr. Rogers, chairman of the committee having the matter in charge, made a report, and the sketch of a plan drawn up by Lloyd was exhibited and explained. Thereupon, on the motion of Mr. Wheeler, the plan was adopted provisionally, with a modification changing the door in the porch from south to west, and on condition that the estimated cost be within the sum contemplated. Some months later the matter was brought before the whole parish. At a meeting held 29 March, 1880, it was "*Resolved*, as the sense of this meeting, that the erection of a new chapel has become a necessity and that the vestry make a vigorous effort in behalf of that enterprise." Two weeks later the rector reported that the money accumulated in his hands for the chapel fund was $570.54 in cash, and a bond and mortgage, dated 1 May, 1878, for $750, with interest at 8 per cent., executed by John W. Gott and pay-

able two years from date. It was directed that the funds be placed in the hands of the committee for new improvements and erections. Messrs. Richmond, Millen, Frieze, H. W. Rogers, and P. R. B. de Pont were appointed a committee to prepare plans and to present the project of building. Subsequently, 6 September, the rector and Mr. J. M. Wheeler were added to the committee. It is noted in the records that, "On the evening of the above meeting, an alarm of fire, a lurid and threatening conflagration, had a somewhat 'perturbating' effect on the meeting."

On the 22 September, the cornerstone of the chapel was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The bishop, unable to be present, sent a letter of congratulation, as did also the bishop of Western Michigan. The services were conducted by the rector, the Reverend John A. Wilson, D.D., of Ypsilanti, the Reverend James H. McGoffin, of Dexter, and the Reverend C. M. Stanley, of the diocese of Indiana. The ceremony was under the auspices of the Little Builders'

Society, a voluntary association of children, organized in 1876. After evening prayer, the procession marched to the site of the chapel in the following order: the Sunday school, the Little Builders, the vestry, the wardens bearing the trowel, the gavel and the deposits, and the clergy bringing up the rear. The printed programme of the service, pasted into the Vestry Book, shows it to have been in the customary form for such occasions. The list of deposits may be of interest. It comprised: Book of Common Prayer and Hymnal; journal of the diocesan convention for 1880; the *Church Almanac* for 1880; the *Churchman and Living Church* for date; the *Detroit Free Press*, *Post*, *Tribune*, *Ann Arbor Argus*, and *Register*, all of date; Bishop Harris's address delivered at the University of Michigan commencement, June, 1880; a photograph of old St. Andrew's; names in full of the bishop, of the officers of the parish, of the building committee, and of the officers of the Little Builders; the list of individual subscribers

to the rectory and chapel fund, and of the members of the Ladies' Society and Little Builders, with amounts attached. At a meeting held in the evening, the rector and secretary were made a committee to prepare a report of the proceedings and services connected with the laying of the corner-stone of the chapel. Their report, from which the above account is taken, was presented 22 February, 1881.

Almost simultaneously with the beginning of the chapel, steps were taken looking toward the erection of a parsonage. The nucleus of the fund for this purpose was a piece of property left by Mrs. Mundy, one of the parishioners, at her death. Although the will was contested by her husband, and some other obstacles stood in the way, the church was finally able, after some delay and expense, to secure its rights. On the eighth of September, 1879, the encouraging news was recorded, that a quit claim to the Mundy property on State Street had been secured from the school board, and it was resolved to carry out the purpose of

the donor by selling the property and applying the proceeds toward building a rectory on the church lot. On the sixth of the following May, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Bach, Dunn, and Pond, appointed to appraise the property, estimated $2500 as a fair cash value. The committee in charge of the chapel building was at this time given supervision over the rectory as well. At a meeting of the vestry, 22 September, 1880, it was resolved to sell the property to John H. Nickels (it was later discovered that his name had been spelled Nickles and a new deed was made out) for $2800, payable in three annual instalments, secured by a bond and mortgage on his house and shop adjoining. This bond and mortgage was sold to Mr. H. W. Rogers at par. Meantime, the first stone of the rectory was laid, 16 September, 1880, by Mr. C. H. Richmond, in the presence of Mr. Rogers.

The rectory having been in due time completed, it was reported at a meeting held 1 July, 1882, that it had been rented

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to Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, with the interesting condition that the rooms were not to be sublet to students. At the annual parochial meeting, 24 March, 1883, a statement was furnished of the expenses incurred in building the chapel and rectory and in improving the lighting and heating of the church. From this report it appears that something over $10,000 had been expended for these various purposes since the work was first taken in hand in 1880. All but a few hundred dollars of this money was expended on the two new buildings. The largest single contribution was the $2800 from the Mundy estate. The remainder, aside from a small accumulated fund, was furnished by individual subscriptions and by the Ladies' Aid Society.

Apparently the heating was still unsatisfactory; for, on the twelfth of April, a committee was appointed to consider the project of heating the church by steam. On the twenty-eighth of May, this committee reported that the project would cost $1500. Thereupon, it was moved that a

committee be chosen to canvas the congregation for funds. On the sixth of July, it was decided to proceed with the undertaking as soon as the subscriptions should reach the requisite amount, and in due course of time the new plant was introduced. In order to put the finances of the church on a better footing, the debt of the church, which had accumulated in consequence of the extensive improvements, was funded at $3000. The note, bearing interest at 6 per cent., was to be made out for three years, with the privilege of extending it to five. This was, doubtless, the nucleus of the debt of $3837.35 paid through the energetic efforts of the Reverend Mr. Earp in 1886–1887.

On the twelfth of November, 1883, after a rectorate of nearly nine years, the Reverend Wyllys Hall handed in his resignation, to take effect on the eighteenth of the same month. Although his resignation was accepted, it was proposed that he continue his ministrations, with salary, until "such time as Providence shall open to the rector

and parish a satisfactory change." The proviso, however, was not carried out; for, 4 December, we find the vestry accepting the offer of Dr. Pitkin to fill the vacancy at $25 a Sunday. Mr. Hall's life and work in St. Andrew's are still held in affectionate remembrance by many of those who were his parishioners. They testify to his effectiveness as a preacher, and to his warmheartedness and sympathy as a pastor. The statistics of Mr. Hall's ministry cannot be given in complete form, since there is no itemized report for 1879 and no confirmations given for 1883. With these omissions the record at the time of his last report, in 1883, is as follows: baptisms, infants, 71, adults, 42, total, 113; confirmations, 114; marriages, 34; burials, 105. The number of communicants had increased from 198 to 271. The report for the parochial year 1883–1884 was made by Dr. Pitkin. According to his report, there were, during the interval, fourteen baptisms, of which two were adults and twelve infants, fourteen confirmations, fourteen

marriages, and five burials. Owing to losses and to the fact that thirty-nine on Mr. Hall's list could not be accounted for, the number of communicants shows a decrease from 276 to 250. The following valuations are put on the church property in this report: church, $26,000; chapel, $5000; rectory, $6000; total, $37,000; insurance on property, $26,000; title in wardens and vestrymen; condition of property good; debt $3300. Since the new rector did not assume charge till the second Sunday in July, 1885, the report for 1884–1885 is again by Dr. Pitkin. The statistics show very little growth. The number of communicants remains at 250; there were only five baptisms, all infants, one marriage, and three burials. It is interesting to notice, among the gifts of this year, $1000 for a guild.

During a vacancy of over a year and a half, various efforts were made to get a settled pastor. 30 June, 1884, the vestry extended a call to the Reverend Ethelbert Talbot, of Warsaw, Missouri, now bishop

of Central Pennsylvania. The terms offered were very liberal, $1500 annually, the free use of the rectory, which Mr. Hall had not enjoyed, and a pledge of the standing committee of the diocese of $1000 annually "so long as such pledge shall continue." Mr. Talbot having refused, the vestry were obliged to search further afield. It is interesting to note that, in a sermon which Mr. Talbot preached during a visit to Ann Arbor, he chose for his text: "Art thou he that should come or do we look for another." 12 September, 1884, Dr. Palmer, called upon to give a report of investigations he had made in regard to several persons whose names had been sent him with a view to filling the rectorship of St. Andrew's, "gave a very favorable report of Reverend Dr. Greer, of Providence." On his recommendation, a unanimous call was extended. Dr. Greer, attracted by the possibilities of the field in a university town, seems to have seriously considered the offer, but finally declined. He later went to St. Bartholomew's, New York City, and has recently

been elected bishop coadjutor of New York. Next an attempt was made to get the Reverend H. P. Nichols, of New Haven, Connecticut; and this failing, the Reverend Samuel Earp, Ph.D., of Washington, Pennsylvania, was called in May, 1885. He sent his acceptance 2 June, and, as has already been stated, entered on his duties in July.

During Dr. Earp's rectorate, a project was completed, the preliminary steps of which may be traced back to Mr. Hall's time. As early as 14 October, 1883, we find the following minute entered in the Vestry Book: "Whereas the vestry are fully in favor of the early construction of a guild hall or of some suitable place for the social gathering of the parish, yet, as our present interest bearing indebtedness is fully $3000, *Resolved*, That we do not think it advisable to increase the same by further loans, but that any mode of reaching this desirable object without subtracting from the parish resources will receive our hearty concurrence." Although the

REV. SAMUEL EARP

subject was, doubtless, under discussion from this time on, no further reference to it is made in the records till 13 January, 1885, when a meeting was held to appoint a committee to confer with the Ladies' Society, on the project of putting up a building on the church property for social purposes, and "permission was granted the ladies to erect such a building, provided it did not present too great difficulties in the matter of insurance, appearance, and position." On the twelfth of May, Dr. Palmer, for the special committee appointed 13 January, reported that the plans and specifications for the new guild had been obtained, and that the ladies proposed to proceed with the work. On the third of August, the vestry agreed to contribute $3000 for a lot, on a site to be chosen by a committee agreed upon by the bishop and vestry, provided that $3500 be raised outside before 1 January, 1886. On the thirty-first of December, the vestry, in conference with the bishop and Governor Baldwin, of Detroit, agreed to purchase the Sperry

property on the northwest corner of State and Huron streets for $3700, the bishop to furnish $700 and the vestry the balance. Conditions of time for raising the specified amount were waived. 18 February, 1886, Dr. Douglas, Mr. Richmond, and Mr. Treadwell were appointed a committee for building.

The larger range which the project had assumed was due to the Right Reverend Samuel S. Harris, bishop of Michigan since 17 September, 1879. In his annual address before the diocesan convention in June, 1886, he reported that a little less than a year ago "his long meditated plans for a church hall and lectureship at the University of Michigan took definite shape," and that he had laid them "before a judicious friend, a churchman of Detroit," who promised him a "generous subscription." Later, he had gone to Ann Arbor and submitted his plans to the rector and vestry, who were already considering the plan of erecting a building for parochial purposes. As a result of the con-

ferences already noted, it was resolved to build a church hall, the vestry agreeing to pay $3000. Thereupon, the bishop prepared the following statement of the details of what was proposed to be done, and had it privately circulated as an appeal for subscriptions:

The Proposed Church Hall and Lectureships at the University of Michigan.

The importance of bringing all practicable Christian influences to bear upon the great body of students who are annually assembled at the University of Michigan, is generally recognized. More than twelve hundred young men, who, in the nature of things, will soon occupy positions of responsibility in all parts of our country, resort thither year after year to pursue the studies which are to train and equip them for the work of their lives. The time so employed is the season during which their opinions are formed, their characters are fixed, and the quality of their religious and moral convictions is determined. Most of such students are separated from the influence of their homes, and

from the religious teaching which has safeguarded their childhood. The instruction provided in the university, while not unfriendly to the Christian faith, is necessarily non-religious and secular. The opinion is widespread among thoughtful people, that there is need of more definite religious teaching than a state institution can undertake to provide; and it is well seen that an opportunity is offered to the Church to institute and carry forward a Christian work among the students at Ann Arbor, the importance of which cannot possibly be overestimated.

The expediency of taking such action as would lead to this has been discussed by me at length in more than one of my annual addresses; and my views have received the cordial support of the convention of the diocese of Michigan. The setting forth of a definite plan has been delayed, however, partly by local circumstances, and partly by a desire on my part to give the amplest consideration to all the conditions of success, before laying my proposal before the Church, and asking the coöperation of my brethren. After much counsel and the most careful deliberation, the following plan is proposed, in accordance with which it is hoped, under God's favor and blessing,

to prosecute the Church's work at the University of Michigan.

1. It is proposed to erect a building or hall near the University, to be used for the guild meetings, and other parochial gatherings of St. Andrew's parish, where the students and church people of the city of Ann Arbor may meet together under the refining and elevating influence of the Church's social life. In this hall there shall be cheerful parlors, a well-equipped reading room, and a lecture room, where the lectures hereinafter mentioned may be given and other meetings may be held. The parish of St. Andrew's has provided a suitable site on one of the principal thoroughfares near the University. The cost of erecting such a building and providing an income for the heating, lighting and care of it, will be about $15,000.

2. It is proposed to endow a lectureship similar to the Bampton lectureship in England, or the Bohlen lectureship in Philadelphia, for the establishment and defense of Christian truth; the lectures on such foundation to be delivered annually at Ann Arbor by a learned clergyman or other communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be chosen as hereinafter provided; such lectures to be not less than six

nor more than eight in number, and to be published in book form before the income of the fund shall be available. Properly to endow these lectures, not less than $10,000 will be required.

3. It is proposed to endow a regular course of twenty lectures on Biblical Literature and Learning, to be given in consecutive weeks, one in each week, during the session of the University. For the endowment of these lectures, $10,000 should be provided.

4. It is proposed to endow a regular course of twenty lectures on Divinity and Christian Evidences, to be given in consecutive weeks, one in each week, during the session of the University. For the endowment of these lectures, $10,000 should be provided.

The object of establishing the two lectureships last named will be to provide, for all the students who may be willing to avail themselves of them, what a state university cannot supply, namely, a complete course of instruction in sacred learning, and in the philosophy of right thinking and right living, without which no education can be justly considered complete. In order to do this, these regular lectures will be offered as a complementary course to the

students of the University, free of cost, and will be given at such hours in the evening as will not interfere with their other studies.

5. The plan for the selection of lecturers and the general administration of the work will be as follows: It is proposed to organize a society to be composed of the students, in all the classes and departments of the University, who may be members of or attached to the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which society the bishop of the diocese, the rector, wardens and vestrymen of St. Andrew's parish, and all the professors of the University who are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church shall be members *ex officio*. To this body shall be entrusted the care and management of the reading room and lecture room of the hall, and of all the exercises and employments carried on therein. The same society, moreover, shall annually elect each of the lecturers hereinbefore mentioned, upon the nomination of the bishop of the diocese. Furthermore, it shall be understood that the lectures hereinbefore mentioned shall be delivered under the auspices of said society, whose duty it shall be to promote attendance upon them, and in all practicable ways to aid in increasing

their effectiveness and extending their influence.

From the above outline it will be seen that the sum of $45,000 will be required to equip and carry forward this great enterprise. Of that amount a well known layman of the Diocese has, with characteristic liberality, subscribed the sum of $5,000, on the condition that the sum of $45,000 be secured.

The foregoing statement is intended to be sent to a few churchmen within and without the diocese of Michigan, who are known to be interested in the Church's work; and I do most earnestly beg those into whose hands it may come, to consider well what is here proposed, and to give to this important undertaking the assistance of their gifts and their prayers.

SAMUEL S. HARRIS,
Bishop of Michigan.

He subsequently submitted this plan to the standing committee of the diocese, as his council of advice, when the following action was taken:

DETROIT, November 14, 1885.

At a meeting of the standing committee of the diocese of Michigan, held this day, the following was adopted:

The standing committee, having had laid before them the plan proposed by the bishop for establishing, at Ann Arbor, a suitable building and the endowment of lectureships on subjects relating to religious education and Christian knowledge, express their cordial approval of the scheme, and their belief that it will, if carried out, be of very great service in furthering the interests of religion in the University and the extension of Christian culture; and they earnestly recommend the project to the support of liberal persons everywhere, as one which will not only advance the interests of the Church and its ministry, but will also exercise a very extended influence on students from all parts of the country.

RUFUS W. CLARK, JR.,
President.
JAMES V. CAMPBELL, *Secretary.*

The bishop then goes on to describe the progress of his plan at Ann Arbor. The rector had organized the proposed society of students, and the first meeting had been held in October. It chose the name of "The Hobart Guild of the University of Michigan," and adopted a constitution and by-laws under which the bishops of Michigan

and Western Michigan were recognized as visitors. "Since that time," continues Bishop Harris, "the number of students who have become active members of the Guild has increased to more than two hundred. Nor is this numerical increase the only or even the chief sign of encouragement. The members have entered most heartily and intelligently into the spirit of the enterprise and have already demonstrated, by their interest and enthusiasm, both the need and the mission of such a society." He reports, further, that plans have been prepared and adopted for the "erection of a commodious building on the proposed site, in which ample provision is made for all the purposes contemplated," the students' part of the building consisting of parlors, reading room, library, and lecture room, with bowling alley and gymnasium in the basement, to be kept open, heated and lighted, at all times, while that portion of the building appropriated to the ladies of the parish for social and parochial purposes is to be subject to their control and accessible by

a separate entrance. Thus far $11,000 had been raised toward erecting the new hall, all, except $1000 from a friend in Chicago, by subscription within the diocese. The further progress of the plan and the bishop's ideal can best be stated in his own words:

"For the lectureships, provision has already been made as follows: The first lectureship has been completely endowed by a generous churchman and his wife, of Detroit, who have given for this purpose the sum of ten thousand dollars. I have already arranged for the settlement of this endowment, and have named the lectures 'The Baldwin Lectures for the Establishment and Defense of Christian Truth at the University of Michigan.' I am also happy to announce that the Right Reverend the Bishop of Western New York, has, on my nomination, been elected to deliver the first series of lectures on this foundation, which lectures, it is hoped, will be given this year, between Michaelmas and the Feast of St. Thomas, and published before Easter of next year.

"I am also happy to announce that two further gifts have been made, one of $5,000

by Mrs. W. H. Powers, of Philadelphia, and one of $2500 by Alexander Brown, Esq., of the same city, which sums, it is hoped, may enable us to have partial courses of lectures on Biblical literature and learning, and on Christian evidences, during the ensuing University year.

"With the erection of this hall, and the establishment of these lectureships at the University of Michigan, a movement will be begun which will deserve to engage our profoundest interest. It is no part of my purpose to compare this enterprise with the so-called Church colleges of the country; nor will it, in any sense, be in competition with them. What God in His providence has called us to do, is to establish Christian teaching in the midst of a great secular University and to bring the influence of the Church to bear, in the most practical way, upon the great body of students who are assembled there. The wisdom of doing this under the auspices and by the aid of the students themselves will commend itself to all who know anything of student life. As fast as the young and ardent minds of the enlisted students shall be kindled by the enthusiasm of this generous movement, they will lend to it the impulse of their courage and hope. Inspired

by its beneficent purposes, they will make those purposes their own, and, being blessed themselves, they will be influential in extending the blessing to others. The result cannot fail to be not only beneficial to the whole body of students, but honorable and helpful to the University. We are gratified, but not surprised, therefore, that we should be met at the outset not only by the enthusiastic coöperation of large numbers of the students, but by the cordial sympathy and good will of the president and professors. Encouraged by these signs and tokens of God's blessing, we look forward, without misgiving, to a career of usefulness, at Ann Arbor, which shall serve the cause of sound learning, promote the well being of the body politic, extend the influence of religion, and glorify the Name of our Blessed Master. In this way we hope to bring the influence of Christianity directly to bear upon the minds and hearts of the students, through channels to which such minds and hearts are open, and at a time when that influence is most needed, and may be most potent in shaping their after lives. Just in proportion as we shall see these hopes realized, we shall see Christianity resuming its old place of honor and power when men are trained to think;

and religion redeemed from the reproach of fanaticism on the one hand, and of monkishness on the other, to which it has, whether justly or unjustly, been exposed in these last days, by the withdrawal of so many of its teachers from the seats of secular learning and culture. To be permitted to witness the beginning of this great work is the joy of my episcopate; and I ask you, dear brethren, to unite with me in invoking for it the favor and blessing of Him for whose honor and in whose service it has been projected."

From the address of the next year we learn that during the months of October, November, and December, 1886, the first series of lectures on the Baldwin foundation were given by the bishop of western New York. During the interval between that time and the following June, special lectures were also given by the Honorable J. V. Campbell, Professor Moses Coit Tyler, Professor H. S. Frieze, and President James B. Angell. The hall and the lot upon which it stands were conveyed by deed of trust to the wardens and vestrymen of St. Andrew's parish. The funds for the

lectureship and for the maintenance of the hall were placed under the management of a board of trustees consisting of the following gentlemen: Mr. H. P. Baldwin, Mr. Henry A. Hayden, Dr. A. B. Palmer, Mr. Sidney D. Miller, and Mr. H. P. Baldwin, 2nd. Mr. Baldwin acted as treasurer. The immediate care and management of the hall, and of all exercises and employments held in it, were, subject to proper conditions, entrusted to an executive committee of the Guild, consisting of five ex-officio and five student members, under the presidency of the rector.

The list of subscriptions for the enterprise is given by Governor H. P. Baldwin, as treasurer, in his first report in 1887. $20,607.70 were contributed from Detroit, $6000 from Jackson, and $4900 from Ann Arbor. The total contribution from Michigan was $33,007.70. Over $8000 was subscribed from Philadelphia: Mrs. Ann M. Powers, $5000; Alexander Brown, $2500; the Misses Blanchard, $500; and George W. Childs, $100. Nearly $3000

came from New York, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan contributing $1389.50, and the Reverend (now Bishop) Alexander Mackay-Smith, $100. Chicago furnished somewhat over $2000. The total receipts from all sources at the date of this report were $44,768.74. Of this money, approximately $25,000 was spent for building and furnishing Hobart Hall. Mr. Baldwin's contribution of $10,000 was invested for his lectureship; Mrs. Power's contribution was also invested; and $2500 was reserved for a library fund. The treasurer estimated that, in order to defray the cost of heating, lighting, and water tax, to provide for a librarian and janitor, and to meet other absolutely necessary expenses, a fund of $25,000 to $30,000 would be needed. Toward this, however, $11,000 was already secured, the subscribers agreeing to pay six per cent. on the sums severally subscribed until the principal should be paid.

Hobart Hall was formally opened Tuesday evening, 19 April, 1887, and handed over to Hobart Guild. In 1891, $10,000

for the endowment of the lectureship on the Evidences of Christianity was received from Mrs. Elliott T. Slocum, of Detroit. Mr. Baldwin's, it will be remembered, was for the Establishment and Defense of Christian Truth. For the present it was determined to give the Baldwin and Slocum lectures biennially, in alternation. Since the third lectureship planned for by Bishop Harris has never been endowed, that practice has continued ever since. One change was introduced two years ago, when each lecture in each series came to be given by a different lecturer. The various series on the respective foundations will be found in Appendix VIII. Another considerable gift has been the Ransom E. Wood Memorial Fund of $10,000, presented by Miss Lorraine T. Wood, of Dresden, Germany, the income of which is to be applied to the salary of the curator of Harris Hall. Finally, in this connection should be noted the Catharine B. Davis bequest of $10,000, approximately, the income of which is available for the general expenses of Harris

Hall. On the twenty-first of August, 1888, Bishop Harris, who had been the life and soul of the project we have been considering at such length, died in London, England. It is not too much to say that his death was an irreparable loss, both to the diocese of Michigan and to the whole church as well. As a deserved testimony to his achievements in what was doubtless his most cherished undertaking, the name of Hobart Hall was subsequently changed to that of Harris Hall.

Meantime, on the thirteenth of July, 1889, the Reverend Samuel Earp, for reasons that made it imperatively necessary, suddenly tendered his resignation to take effect on the tenth of the ensuing November; but on the twenty-seventh of July he decided to change the date to the first of August. Aside from glaring financial irregularities, he seems to have been a faithful and efficient pastor and a man of personal charm. He did much for the furtherance of the new guild, and the church made material advance under his ministrations. His

HARRIS HALL

efforts in paying a debt of nearly $4000 have already been alluded to; among other things, he seems to have been chiefly instrumental in securing for the church the lot on the corner of Bowery (now Lawrence) and Division streets, with the house now used as the residence of the sexton, conveyed, according to the deed, 6 August, 1888.

The statistics of his rectorate at Ann Arbor are: baptisms, infants, 97, adults, 65, total, 162; confirmations, 142; marriages, 49; burials, 68. During his term the number of communicants had increased from 306 to 404.

30 October, 1889, after the Reverend Wm. Prall, of Albany, had declined to come, the present rector, the Reverend Henry Tatlock, was called from New York City, and on 1 December entered upon his work in the parish. The achievements of his administration, the longest and most fruitful in growth in the history of St. Andrew's, are so fresh in the minds of his parishioners as to need only a few allusions,

and it is unnecessary to speak of his recognized earnestness, devotion, and efficiency in promoting the material prosperity and spiritual weal of the charge entrusted to him. One of the first problems to which he applied himself was that of necessary repairs and additions to the church fabric within and without. The structure as yet consisted only of the nave and the aisles. In the spring of 1890, the building of the recess chancel was undertaken, and was completed by the autumn of that year, and a vested choir was introduced. The committee to carry out the latter project, consisting of the rector and Messrs. Wheeler, Brown, and Thompson, was appointed 9 January, 1890, and the new choir sang its first service on the first Sunday in Advent of this year. The now venerable and somewhat debilitated organ was moved from the gallery in the west and placed where it now stands. At the date of this writing, the congregation are looking forward to a new organ, for which the contemplated $5000 is more than half raised. The present choir-

master and organist, Mr. R. H. Kempf, who performs hebdomadal wonders on the old instrument, began his work 6 July, 1897. The building of the chancel and the construction of the arrangements for the choir, including the choir stalls and the moving of the organ, involved an expense of $2,367.51. The money was provided through the following channels: Easter offertory of 1890, $151.29; Chancel Society, $425; Ladies' Aid Society, $250; personal subscriptions, $1,590; total, $2,-416.29. There was thus a balance left over of $48.78, which was turned over to the Chancel Society.

In the years 1891 and 1892, the roof and exterior walls of the church were thoroughly repaired and the whole interior was renovated. The question of redecorating was first brought up 27 March, 1892, and 7 May the vestry agreed to appropriate $500 for this purpose, on condition that $1000 be raised on subscription, and to accept the offer of the Ladies' Aid Society to undertake the work. On the seventeenth

of July, they authorized the rector to close the contract with Edward J. N. Stent, of New York City, at a sum not exceeding $1500. The total expense of the interior work done at this time was $4,878.61. The money was obtained from the following sources: the vestry, $518.14; the Ladies' Aid Society, $1806.47; personal subscription, $1204; gifts for memorials, $1350. All the work done upon the church in the years 1890 to 1893, inclusive, cost $8875.41, and as it was done it was paid for. *The Churchman*, of 29 April, 1893, gives the following account of the improvements which we have been noting:

The interior of the church has recently undergone a very thorough and complete renovation. In 1890 a recessed chancel was built, and proper arrangements were made for a vested choir, which was introduced at that time. The chancel window, by Booth, representing the angel and the three women at the empty tomb, is considered to be one of the most beautiful church windows in the state. This window is a memorial to Dr. Ebenezer Wells and his daughter, Sarah Lillian, two former

members of the parish, who are held in loving remembrance. During the past summer other memorials have been added, and the whole interior has been renewed and beautified, under the direction of Mr. Edward J. N. Stent. Of these improvements and decorations, the following is a description: The ceilings and walls of the nave and aisles have been colored with rich and harmonious tints of terra cotta and orange yellow, accentuated at salient points by borders of elaborate ornamentation and patterns in which various sacred monograms and symbols take prominent parts. The window openings and door-heads are outlined by delicate vines painted in old ivory tints upon the terra-cotta ground, and the aisle walls are enriched by a broad band of decorative ornament, rising fully three feet above the wainscot.

The arch at the entrance to the chancel is profusely decorated with bright colors and gilding; quaint designs are painted over and about it, and in richness of effect it makes a fitting frame for the more elaborate treatment of the chancel.

The woodwork of the ceilings and clerestory in the body of the church has been tinted to look like antique oak. The pews and wainscot have been stained darker,

and refinished with wax and varnish, and the floors re-carpeted with a heavy Agra carpet, especially woven in colors to harmonize with the decorations. The lighting has also been changed, and its capacity greatly increased, the gas burners now being arranged in circlets carried around the capitals of the columns.

The choir platform, which projects into the nave considerably beyond the chancel arch, has been enclosed by a handsome carved oak screen, with special provision made in it for the pulpit and lectern. This screen is a memorial to Chauncey H. Millen, a former vestryman and liberal supporter of the parish.

Access to the platform is by steps seven feet wide, at the head of the middle aisle.

Within the chancel the changes are quite marked. The altar has been enlarged and elevated to its proper position. An altar piece has been provided, consisting of an "alto relievo" of the Last Supper, after Leonardo da Vinci. This relievo, which is seven feet long, and of proportionate height, is finished in soft old ivory tints, which bring out the delicately modelled features to perfection. It forms a recessed panel in a plain battlemented reredos, which rises to the sill of the large east window.

This whole work, including the reredos and relievo, is a memorial to the distinguished metaphysician and man of God, the late Professor George S. Morris.

The chancel walls are colored a rich crimson ground, ornamented with patterns in gold leaf; and a deep frieze border bearing a scriptural text is carried along the side walls from end to end.

A rich band of decoration forms a dado finish over the new oak wainscot, which has been added with the other improvements, and which forms an admirable foundation for the brilliant coloring above.

The east window formerly presented a somewhat bare and disproportionate appearance. This has been entirely obviated by carrying a broad molded enrichment entirely around the sides and arched head of the window opening, projecting somewhat over the jamb, thus forming a shadow, and relieving the plainness of the splay. This enrichment, which has a deep cove ornamented with square paterae, or ball flowers, is brought below the level of the window, and then across the rear wall of the chancel, from the reredos, on both sides, to the side walls, thus forming a "string course."

Rising from the ends of the lowermost

pace of the three paces leading to the altar are two very handsome brass standards, nine feet high and supporting twenty-seven gas jets each. These are a memorial to the late Charles H. Richmond, for many years a vestryman and warden of the parish.

Upon the completion of the work above described, the chancel was duly consecrated by the bishop of the diocese, the Right Reverend Thomas Frederick Davies, D.D., LL.D., on the third Sunday after the Epiphany, 22 January, 1893; and a sermon appropriate to the occasion was delivered by the bishop of Western Michigan, the Right Reverend George De Normandie Gillespie, D.D., who, as we have seen, was the prime mover in the building of the church at the time of his rectorship.

A tower was still lacking, and 14 May, 1895, the vestry accepted the proposal of Mrs. Love M. Palmer to leave $9,000 in her will for that purpose. Shortly after her death, which occurred 7 March, 1901, the bequest having been previously increased to $10,000, the work was undertaken, and was finished in November, 1903,

INTERIOR OF ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

thus bringing to external completion a structure begun nearly forty years before. The following description of the tower is taken from *The Churchman*, of 19 March, 1904:

The new tower of St. Andrew's Church, Ann Arbor, which was formally opened at the recent celebration of the church's seventy-fifth anniversary, is a gift by will of the late Mrs. Love M. Palmer, in memory of her husband, Alonzo Benjamin Palmer, M.D., LL.D., for many years a communicant of the parish and a distinguished member of the medical faculty in the University of Michigan. The structure is, like the church, of greyish field stone, and Early English in style; it stands over eighty feet high, and is topped by battlements and conical pinnacles. In an attached turret on the front of the tower are stairs for reaching the second story and the belfry. The first story is open to the air, and its walls are pierced from front and rear by two simple, well-proportioned arches. With its solid grace, the tower adds to the large, low church just the culmination and decision which it has always needed.

The statistics of Mr. Tatlock's ministry for the fifteen years, 1889 to 1904, are as

follows: baptisms, infants, 203, adults, 201, total, 404; confirmations, 684; marriages, 110; burials, 300. The number of communicants has increased from 404 to 720, or, including non-resident students, 852. The receipts and disbursements during the period have been:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand, 1889.....		$ 384.12
From the congregation (including special gifts and bequests)	$93,058.96	
Through the Ladies' Aid Society	4,791.61	
Through the Chancel Society	568.70	
Through the Sunday School.	1,361.74	
Through the Woman's Auxiliary	3,095.43	
Through the Junior Auxiliary	569.22	103,445.66
		$103,829.78

DISBURSEMENTS.

For current expenses (including ordinary repairs)	$59,210.25
For maintaining the Parish Sunday School	1,684.27
For charities within the Parish	2,239.91
For missions and diocesan support	14,076.37

For endowments	4,000.00	
For new erections and improvements	20,764.78	$101,975.58
Balance on hand, 1904 (being, for the most part, funds for a new organ)..		1,854.20
		$103,829.78

Present value of property: Church building, $40,000; chapel, $6,000; rectory, $6,000; Harris Hall, $20,000; other property, $18,500; total, $90,500.

One scheme introduced by the rector, unfortunately, in spite of its obvious merits, proved financially unworkable: this was the free pew system, adopted 27 February, 1895, by a vote of 182 to 19, with two noncommittal. After a trial of nearly seven years, it was found necessary to return again to the renting system in October, 1901.

Such is a record of the history of St. Andrew's Church from its beginning to its seventy-fifth anniversary, 29 November, 1903. The annals afford little that is picturesque or striking, but they bear witness to a steady spiritual and material growth teeming with promise for the future.

APPENDIX I.

Rectors of St. Andrew's Church.

1830–33. Rev. Silas W. Freeman.
1834–35. Rev. John P. Bausman.
1836–38. Rev. Samuel Marks.
1838–43. Rev. Francis H. Cuming.
1844–50. Rev. Charles C. Taylor.
1850–52. Rev. George P. Williams (officiating).
1852–53. Rev. Charles C. Taylor.
1853–54. Rev. George P. Williams (officiating).
1854–61. Rev. David F. Lumsden.
1861–75. Rev. George D. Gillespie.
1875–83. Rev. Wyllys Hall.
1885–89. Rev. Samuel Earp.
1889—. Rev. Henry Tatlock.

Curates: 1887–90, Rev. William Galpin; 1890–91, Rev. William O. Waters; 1891–92, Rev. Robert A. Holland, jr.; 1892–94, Rev. Edward M. Duff; 1895–96, Rev. Robert M. Beach; 1896–99, Rev. Henry P. Horton; 1900–01, Rev. William H. Allison; 1901–02, Rev. Frederick Pitts; 1902–03, Rev. Harry C. Robinson.

APPENDIX II.

Wardens, Vestrymen, Secretaries, and Treasurers.

1843. *Wardens:* George W. Jewett, William G. Tuttle. *Vestrymen:* Dan. W. Kellogg, J. H. Lund, James S. Shephard, T. D. Lyman, Volney Chapin, William M. Sinclair, George P. Williams, Mark Howard. *Secretary:* Mark Howard. *Treasurer:* Volney Chapin.

1844. *Wardens:* Wm. G. Tuttle, Zenas Nash. *Vestrymen:* James E. Platt, James Kingsley, Robert P. Sinclair, Caleb Clark, J. S. Dickinson, E. T. Williams, Edward Mundy, Ebeneezer Wells. *Secretary:* James Platt. *Treasurer:* Edward Mundy.

1845. *Wardens:* Wm. G. Tuttle, G. P. Williams. *Vestrymen:* E. T. Williams, James E. Platt, E. Wells, G. D. Hill, R. G. Wilson, J. H. Lund, S. C. Hall, John T. Halsted. *Secretary:* James Platt. *Treasurer:* E. T. Williams.

1846. *Wardens:* Geo. P. Williams, William G. Tuttle. *Vestrymen:* H. W. Welles, J. F. Grisson, J. H. Lund, H. B. Harris, R. S. Wilson, E. Mundy, William M. Sinclair, Moses Gunn. *Secretary:* Moses Gunn. *Treasurer:* H. B. Harris.

1847. *Wardens:* William G. Tuttle, H. B. Harris,[1] G. W. Jewett.[2] *Vestrymen:* E. T. Williams, Caleb

[1] Resigned.

[2] Elected to fill vacancy.

Clark, M. Gunn, J. H. Lund, William Loomis, J. F. Grisson, R. S. Wilson, J. T. Halsted. *Secretary:* M. Gunn. *Treasurer:* Caleb Clark.

1848. Same as 1847.

1849. *Wardens:* John A. Welles, E. T. Williams. *Vestrymen:* J. F. Grisson, Caleb Clark, M. Howard, William Loomis, James Platt, L. Fasquelle, S. C. Hall, C. H. Millen. *Secretary:* James Platt.

1850. *Wardens:* John A. Welles, William G. Tuttle. *Vestrymen:* E. T. Williams, L. Fasquelle, William L. Loomis, R. S. Wilson, J. H. Lund, C. H. Millen, C. H. Van Cleve, J. F. Grisson. *Secretary:* J. F. Grisson. *Treasurer:* J. F. Grisson.

1851. *Wardens:* John A. Welles, E. T. Williams. *Vestrymen:* L. Fasquelle, C. Van Cleve, M. Gunn, A. F. Smith, J. H. Lund, C. Clark, C. H. Millen, William L. Loomis. *Secretary:* E. T. Williams. *Treasurer:* A. F. Smith.

1852. *Wardens:* John A. Welles, E. T. Williams. *Vestrymen:* William L. Loomis, Caleb Clark, C. H. Millen, M. Gunn, A. F. Smith, L. Fasquelle, C. H. Van Cleve, Floris Finley. *Secretary:* E. T. Williams. *Treasurer:* A. F. Smith.

1853. *Wardens:* John A. Welles, C. H. Millen. *Vestrymen:* William L. Loomis, L. Fasquelle, William Finley, Floris S. Finley, H. Bower, J. H. Lund, V. Chapin, Geo. Danforth. *Secretary:* C. H. Millen. *Treasurer:* H. Bower.

1854. *Wardens:* C. H. Millen, F. S. Finley. *Vestrymen:* V. Chapin, E. R. Tremaine, J. H. Lund, Geo. Danforth, E. Wells, Wm. Finley, A. B. Wood, Wm. L. Loomis. *Secretary:* E. R. Tremaine. *Treasurer:* E. R. Tremaine.

1855. *Wardens:* Dr. B. Ticknor, C. H. Millen. *Vestrymen:* William L. Loomis, Geo. Danforth, Dr. E. Wells, J. H. Lund, V. Chapin, A. B. Wood, C. H. Van Cleve, William Finley. *Secretary:* A. B. Wood. *Treasurer:* A. B. Wood.

1856. *Wardens:* Dr. B. Ticknor, Chauncey H. Millen. *Vestrymen:* Volney Chapin, Dr. E. Wells, John N. Gott, Dr. Samuel Grisson, C. H. Van Cleve, Charles A. Chapin, Wm. L. Loomis. *Secretary:* John N. Gott. *Treasurer:* John N. Gott.

1857. *Wardens:* B. Ticknor, E. Henriques. *Vestrymen:* E. C. Seaman, J. H. Lund, Volney Chapin, H. S. Frieze, Dr. Samuel Grisson, Dr. E. Wells. *Secretary:* Dr. S. Grisson. *Treasurer:* Dr. S. Grisson.

1858. *Wardens:* Dr. B. Ticknor, E. Henriques. *Vestrymen:* E. Wells, J. M. Wheeler, J. F. Miller, C. H. Millen, E. C. Seaman, H. S. Frieze, Dr. S. Grisson, Volney Chapin. *Secretary:* Dr. S. Grisson. *Treasurer:* E. Henriques.

1859. *Wardens:* C. H. Millen, J. M. Wheeler. *Vestrymen:* J. F. Miller, H. Bower, H. S. Frieze, V. Chapin, C. H. Van Cleve, Dr. Douglas, William Anderson, Dr. E. Wells. *Secretary:* C. H. Van Cleve. *Treasurer:* J. F. Miller.

1860. *Wardens:* J. M. Wheeler, William Anderson. *Vestrymen:* Volney Chapin, C. H. Van Cleve, S. Grisson, John N. Gott, F. Harris, George Sutton, E. C. Seaman, T. F. Saunders. *Secretary:* C. H. Van Cleve. *Treasurer:* William Anderson.

1861. *Wardens:* J. M. Wheeler, William Anderson. *Vestrymen:* V. Chapin, C. H. Millen, Dr. E. Wells, George Sutton, A. B. Wood, J. F. Miller,

A. D. White, James Clements. *Secretary:* John F. Miller. *Treasurer:* J. Clements.

1862. *Wardens:* Dr. Samuel Grisson, John M. Wheeler. *Vestrymen:* C. H. Millen, A. B. Wood, George Sutton, A. D. White, J. F. Miller, James Clements, Charles A. Chapin, Dr. E. Wells. *Secretary:* C. A. Chapin. *Treasurer:* James Clements.

1863. *Wardens:* Dr. S. Grisson, John M. Wheeler. *Vestrymen:* C. H. Millen, A. B. Wood, James Clements, Dr. E. Wells, C. H. Richmond, George Sutton, Dr. S. H. Douglas, C. A. Chapin. *Secretary:* C. A. Chapin. *Treasurer:* James Clements.

1864. *Wardens:* Dr. Samuel Grisson,[1] John M. Wheeler.[2] *Vestrymen:* C. H. Millen,[3] J. Clements, Dr. E. Wells, Dr. S. H. Douglas, C. A. Chapin, George Sutton, C. H. Richmond, H. J. Beakes, *Secretary:* C. A. Chapin. *Treasurer:* C. A. Chapin.

1865. *Wardens:* J. M. Wheeler, C. H. Millen. *Vestrymen:* Dr. E. Wells, H. J. Beakes, J. T. Swathel, G. P. Williams, James Clements, C. H. Richmond, S. H. Douglas, C. A. Chapin. *Secretary:* C. A. Chapin. *Treasurer:* C. H. Richmond.

1866. *Wardens:* J. M. Wheeler, C. H. Millen. *Vestrymen:* James Clements, S. H. Douglas, H. J. Beakes, Dr. E. Wells, J. T. Swathel, D. Henning, C. H. Richmond, C. A. Chapin. *Secretary:* C. A. Chapin. *Treasurer:* James Clements.

1867. *Wardens:* J. M. Wheeler, C. H. Millen. *Vestrymen:* C. A. Chapin, Dr. E. Wells, Dr. S. H.

[1] Resigned.

[2] Elected senior warden to fill vacancy.

[3] Elected junior warden to fill vacancy.

Douglas, J. T. Swathel, H. J. Beakes, D. Henning, C. H. Richmond, L. B. Gilmore. *Secretary:* L. B. Gilmore. *Treasurer:* J. M. Wheeler.

1868. *Wardens:* J. M. Wheeler, C. H. Millen. *Vestrymen:* C. A. Chapin, Dr. Wells, Dr. Douglas, D. Henning, C. B. Grant, L. B. Gilmore, J. T. Swathel, S. M. Webster. *Secretary:* L. B. Gilmore. *Treasurer:* J. M. Wheeler.

1869. Same as 1868. Same secretary; same treasurer.

1870. *Wardens:* John M. Wheeler, C. H. Millen. *Vestrymen:* Dr. S. H. Douglas, S. M. Webster, L. B. Gilmore, C. B. Grant, H. S. Frieze, J. T. Swathel, Dr. E. Wells, David Henning. *Secretary:* L. B. Gilmore. *Treasurer:* J. M. Wheeler.

1871. Same as 1870.

1872. *Wardens:* J. M. Wheeler, C. H. Millen. *Vestrymen:* Dr. S. H. Douglas, C. B. Grant, L. B. Gilmore, S. M. Webster, H. W. Rogers, Dr. E. Wells, J. T. Swathel, David Henning. *Secretary:* L. B. Gilmore. *Treasurer:* L. B. Gilmore.

1873. *Wardens:* J. M. Wheeler, C. H. Millen. *Vestrymen:* H. W. Rogers, Dr. S. H. Douglas, L. B. Gilmore, C. B. Grant, J. T. Swathel, S. M. Webster, S. B. Hayman, David Henning. *Secretary:* L. B. Gilmore. *Treasurer:* L. B. Gilmore.

1874. *Wardens:* J. M. Wheeler, C. H. Millen. *Vestrymen:* S. B. Hayman, S. H. Douglas, H. S. Frieze, H. W. Rogers, J. T. Swathel, G. S. Morris, A. B. Palmer, Dr. E. Wells. *Secretary:* S. B. Hayman. *Treasurer:* J. M. Wheeler.

1875. *Wardens:* J. M. Wheeler, C. H. Millen. *Vestrymen:* A. B. Palmer, G. S. Morris. C. L.

Denison, Dr. E. Wells, J. T. Swathel, H. S. Frieze, H. W. Rogers, W. B. Smith. *Secretary:* C. L. Denison. *Treasurer:* J. M. Wheeler.

1876. *Wardens:* Dr. S. H. Douglas, C. H. Millen. *Vestrymen:* Dr. A. B. Palmer, Dr. E. Wells, H. W. Rogers, H. S. Frieze, Dr. W. B. Smith, J. T. Swathel, John L. Burleigh, Geo. S. Morris. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* W. B. Smith.

1877. *Wardens:* J. M. Wheeler, C. H. Millen. *Vestrymen:* H. S. Frieze, Dr. A. B. Palmer, Dr. S. H. Douglas, Dr. E. Wells, J. Johnston, C. S. Denison, J. N. Langley, J. Boyd. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* J. M. Wheeler.

1878. *Wardens:* C. H. Millen, J. M. Wheeler. *Vestrymen:* Dr. E. Wells, Dr. A. B. Palmer, J. Johnston, J. T. Swathel, James Boyd, W. B. Smith, C. S. Millen, J. L. Burleigh. *Secretary:* J. L. Burleigh. *Treasurer:* J. M. Wheeler.

1879. *Wardens:* C. H. Millen, J. M. Wheeler. *Vestrymen:* Dr. E. Wells, H. S. Frieze, C. H. Richmond, J. N. Gott, E. Treadwell, J. Johnston, C. S. Denison, M. C. Tyler. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* E. Treadwell.

1880. *Wardens:* C. H. Millen, J. M. Wheeler. *Vestrymen:* Dr. A. B. Palmer, J. Johnston, C. H. Richmond, M. C. Tyler, J. N. Gott, E. Treadwell, C. S. Denison, H. S. Frieze. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* E. Treadwell.

1881. *Wardens:* C. H. Millen, J. M. Wheeler. *Vestrymen:* Dr. A. B. Palmer, E. Treadwell, J. N. Gott, C. H. Richmond, H. J. Brown, J. Johnston, C. S. Denison, M. C. Tyler. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* E. Treadwell.

1882. *Wardens:* C. H. Millen, J. M. Wheeler. *Vestrymen:* E. Treadwell, C. S. Denison, J. N. Gott, Dr. A. B. Palmer, C. H. Richmond, H. J. Brown, J. Johnston, Geo. S. Morris. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* E. Treadwell.

1883. *Wardens:* George S. Morris, C. H. Richmond. *Vestrymen:* E. Treadwell, H. J. Brown, C. S. Denison, Dr. A. B. Palmer, J. Johnston, William Cousins, Dr. S. H. Douglas, A. M. Pett. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* E. Treadwell.

1884. *Wardens:* Geo. S. Morris, C. H. Richmond. *Vestrymen:* Dr. A. B. Palmer, H. J. Brown, J. Johnston, William Cousins, Dr. S. H. Douglas, W. H. French, C. S. Denison, E. Treadwell. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* E. Treadwell.

1885. *Wardens:* C. H. Richmond, J. M. Wheeler. *Vestrymen:* Dr. S. H. Douglas, H. J. Brown, William Cousins, Dr. A. B. Palmer, C. S. Denison, E. Treadwell, H. B. Hutchins, William H. French. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* E. Treadwell.

1886. *Wardens:* C. H. Richmond, J. M. Wheeler. *Vestrymen:* Dr. S. H. Douglas, Dr. A. B. Palmer, C. H. Millen, William Cousins, E. Treadwell, C. S. Denison, H. J. Brown, Geo. S. Morris. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* E. Treadwell.

1887. *Wardens:* C. H. Richmond, J. M. Wheeler. *Vestrymen:* Dr. S. H. Douglas, Dr. A. B. Palmer,[1] H. J. Brown, Geo. S. Morris, C. S. Denison, E. D. Kinne, E. Treadwell, William Cousins. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* E. Treadwell.

[1] Deceased.

1888. *Wardens:* C. H. Richmond, J. M. Wheeler. *Vestrymen:* Dr. S. H. Douglas, Geo. S. Morris, E. Treadwell, C. S. Denison, H. J. Brown, E. D. Kinne, William Cousins, Dr. James C. Wood. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* E. Treadwell.

1889. *Wardens:* C. H. Richmond, J. M. Wheeler. *Vestrymen:* H. J. Brown, E. Treadwell, E. D. Kinne, C. S. Denison, Dr. James C. Wood, B. M. Thompson, William Cousins,[1] Dr. S. H. Douglas. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* E. Treadwell.

1890. *Wardens:* C. H. Richmond, J. M. Wheeler. *Vestrymen:* Dr. S. H. Douglas,[1] C. S. Denison, B. M. Thompson, E. D. Kinne, H. J. Brown, E. Treadwell, Dr. James C. Wood, Dr. Charles B. Nancrede, James Clements.[2] *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* E. Treadwell.

1891. *Wardens:* C. H. Richmond, J. M. Wheeler. *Vestrymen:* C. S. Denison, B. M. Thompson, E. D. Kinne, H. J. Brown, E. Treadwell, Dr. J. C. Wood, Dr. Charles B. Nancrede, James Clements. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* E. Treadwell.

1892. *Wardens:* J. M. Wheeler, H. J. Brown. *Vestrymen:* C. S. Denison, Dr. J. C. Wood, George H. Pond, E. D. Kinne, B. M. Thompson, James Clements, E. Treadwell, Dr. C. B. Nancrede. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* E. Treadwell.

1893. *Wardens:* Edward Treadwell, H. J.

[1] Deceased.

[2] Elected to fill vacancy.

Brown. *Vestrymen:* B. M. Thompson, Dr. J. C. Wood, E. D. Kinne, C. S. Denison, James Clements, G. H. Pond, Dr. Charles B. Nancrede, G. W. Patterson. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* G. W. Patterson.

1894. *Wardens:* Edward Treadwell,[1] H. J. Brown. *Vestrymen:* C. S. Denison, Dr. C. B. Nancrede, E. D. Kinne, James Clements, B. M. Thompson, G. H. Pond, G. W. Patterson, Moses Seabolt. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* G. W. Patterson.

1895. *Wardens:* Dr. C. B. Nancrede, G. H. Pond. *Vestrymen:* B. M. Thompson, Dr. F. Carrow, E. D. Kinne, Moses Seabolt, H. J. Brown, Dr. A. C. Nichols, G. W. Patterson, C. S. Denison. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* H. J. Brown.

1896. *Wardens:* B. M. Thompson, Geo. H. Pond. *Vestrymen:* H. J. Brown, C. S. Denison, M. Seabolt, E. D. Kinne, G. W. Patterson, Dr. F. Carrow, Dr. A. C. Nichols, H. W. Douglas. *Secretary:* C. S. Denison. *Treasurer:* H. J. Brown.

1897. Same as 1896. *Secretary:* Dr. A. C. Nichols. *Treasurer:* H. W. Douglas.

1898. *Wardens:* Dr. C. B. Nancrede, C. S. Denison. *Vestrymen:* H. J. Brown, B. M. Thompson, G. W. Patterson, Moses Seabolt, H. W. Douglas, Geo. H. Pond, S. W. Beakes, A. C. Nichols. *Secretary:* Dr. A. C. Nichols. *Treasurer:* H. W. Douglas.

1899. *Wardens:* Dr. C. B. Nancrede, C. S. Denison. *Vestrymen:* B. M. Thompson, Moses Seabolt,

[1] Deceased.

S. W. Beakes, G. W. Patterson, James H. Brewster, C. S. Millen, H. W. Douglas, James O. St. Clair. *Secretary:* J. O. St. Clair. *Treasurer:* H. W. Douglas.

1900. Same as 1899. Same secretary; same treasurer.

1901. *Wardens:* Dr. C. B. Nancrede, C. S. Denison. *Vestrymen:* B. M. Thompson, H. W. Douglas, S. W. Beakes, James H. Brewster, Moses Seabolt, C. S. Millen, R. M. Wenley, Geo. W. Patterson. *Secretary:* G. W. Patterson. *Treasurer:* H. W. Douglas.

1902. Same as 1901. Same secretary; same treasurer.

1903. *Wardens:* Dr. C. B. Nancrede, C. S. Denison. *Vestrymen:* B. M. Thompson, George W. Patterson, Moses Seabolt, H. W. Douglas, R. M. Wenley, H. J. Brown, E. D. Kinne, E. D. Campbell. *Secretary:* R. M. Wenley. *Treasurer:* G. W. Patterson.

1904. *Wardens:* Dr. C. B. Nancrede, C. S. Denison. *Vestrymen:* M. Seabolt, H. J. Brown, R. M. Wenley, G. W. Patterson, E. D. Kinne, H. W. Douglas, B. M. Thompson, Dr. Louis P. Hall. *Secretary:* R. M. Wenley. *Treasurer:* G. W. Patterson.

APPENDIX III.

AN ACT

To incorporate the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church of Ann Arbor.

Be it enacted by the legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan That Henry Rumsey, William G. Tuttle, as wardens, James Kingsley, A. Bennett, Philip Brigham, Ambrose Bunnell, John Huston, as vestrymen, with their associates and successors, be, and they are hereby incorporated and declared a body politic and corporate in deed and in law, by the name and style of "The Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church of Ann Arbor."

Sec. 2. That the said wardens and vestrymen shall have perpetual succession, and shall be in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered, defending and being defended, in all courts and places whatsoever, in all manner of actions, suits, complaints, matters and causes whatsoever, and they and their successors shall have a common seal, and may change and alter the same at pleasure; and that they and their successors, by the same name, shall be persons in law, capable to purchase, take, receive, hold and enjoy, to them and their successors, estates real and personal: Provided, that such real estate shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars; and that

they and their successors shall have full power and authority to give, grant, sell, lease, demise and dispose of the said real and personal estate, or any part thereof at their will and pleasure; and that they and their successors shall have power and authority from time to time to make, constitute, ordain and establish such by-laws, ordinances and regulations, as they shall judge proper, for fixing the times and places of the meetings of said corporation, and for regulating all the affairs and business of said corporation:

Provided such by-laws, ordinances and regulations shall not be repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States, or the laws of this territory.

Approved April 20, 1833.

APPENDIX IV.

By-Laws of St. Andrew's Church of Ann Arbor, Adopted.

ARTICLE I.

Of Officers and their Qualifications Therefor.

SECTION 1. The Officers of this Corporation shall be one Senior Warden, one Junior Warden, and eight (8) Vestrymen whose term of office shall be one year and until their successors shall be elected and enter upon the duties of their office.

SEC. 2. Any person to be eligible to the office of Warden shall be at the time of his election a communicant of this Church and a stated worshipper therein.

Any qualified elector and stated worshipper in the Parish who is the renter or owner of at least one half of a slip or pew in the Church may be chosen as Vestryman.

ARTICLE II.

Of Elections and Qualifications of Electors.

SECTION 1. Upon the Monday or Tuesday next succeeding Easter Sunday in each year at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, as soon as the report of the retiring board shall have been acted upon, an election of the officers named in the (1) first Article shall be held at the usual place of public worship by the qualified electors of the Parish—and notice

of the time and place of holding such election shall be given by announcement from the desk at least one week prior thereto or by insertion in some public newspaper that may be published in the city of Ann Arbor any time during the week preceding such election.

Sec. 2. All elections of Wardens and Vestrymen shall be by ballot, each ballot to contain the names of all persons voted for and to specify who is voted for as Senior Warden, who for Junior Warden and who for Vestrymen—and a majority of all the votes cast for either office shall be necessary to a choice for that office.

Sec. 3. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years a stated attendant upon the public worship of the Parish who for six months next preceding any annual election, shall have owned or rented the whole or one half of any pew or slip in the Church of the Parish, and who has fully paid all assessments upon the same that shall have become due from such owner or renter shall be entitled to vote at such election. And any male person twenty-one years of age and a stated attendant upon the worship of the Church who is not the owner or renter of a slip or pew as above provided but who within the year next preceding shall have contributed to the funds of the Church by some written instrument or subscription, the sum of ten dollars or more, shall in like manner be entitled to vote at such election.

Sec. 4. At each annual election when the proper hour has arrived and whenever five or more qualified electors are present a chairman shall be chosen from their number, who shall preside at

such Parish meeting and election, and together with the acting secretary of the Board when present, or if absent, then with the secretary who may be chosen for the time by such meeting, shall be the judges and inspectors at such election and a record of the proceedings at such annual election entered in the minute book of the board signed by such moderator and secretary shall be evidence of the election of the officers therein designated.

ARTICLE III.

Of Vacancies.

SECTION 1. In case any vacancy shall occur in the office of Wardens or Vestrymen from any cause whatever, the remaining officers or a majority of them present at any regular meeting, may fill such vacancy until the next annual election. Removal from the Parish, resignation or loss of the requisite qualifications arising subsequently to their election, shall be deemed to create a vacancy in the office held by the person removing or becoming disqualified.

Of the Meetings of the Board and their Duties.

SEC. 2. Regular meetings of the Board of Wardens and Vestrymen shall be held for the transaction of business, at such time and place as may have been previously designated from the desk upon any occasion of public worship—also whenever the secretary shall give either personal or written notice of the time and place to each member thereof, and of all meetings of the Board, the Rector if within the Parish shall have notice,

and at all such meetings five members being present shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and any less number may adjourn to another time—provided that for the first meeting of any newly elected Board no such previous notice shall be necessary.

Sec. 3. The first meeting of the Board after their election shall be held upon the day of the annual election (whenever a quorum can be obtained) and at their first meeting they shall choose from their own number, a Secretary a Treasurer who may also be the Secretary and three standing committees, with the powers and duties hereinafter designated for each—also make an assessment upon the slips and pews for the ensuing year and direct the manner of letting the same—and at such first and all subsequent meetings of the Board, the Rector when present shall be the presiding officer and in his absence one of the Wardens shall act as chairman unless some other member is chosen for the purpose.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Board, as far as the funds of the Corporation will allow, to keep the Parish supplied with a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in regular standing—to determine his salary from time to time as they may deem necessary—to devise ways and means to meet all the debts and current expenses and such other obligations as may be lawfully and properly incurred—to keep in suitable repair the Church edifice appurtenances fences and grounds —to supervise and manage by themselves and such agents or servants as they may select, all the property and temporal affairs of the Corporation—and

generally to perform all such duties consistent with law as may be required of them by the canons and usages of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the Duties of the Secretary.

SECTION 1. The Secretary of the Board shall have custody of the corporate seal, of all titles and other valuable papers, and of the records of the Parish and Board proceedings, and carefully preserve the same and pass them over to his successor in office.

He shall keep accurate minutes of the proceedings of the Board and of all annual elections, in a book provided for that purpose noting the names of those members who shall attend at each regular meeting—also of the ayes and noes upon the taking of any vote when two members shall demand the same. He shall when ordered by the Board execute on behalf of the Corporation, such agreements and written instrument as it may make and attach thereto the corporate seal and in connection with the Treasurer he shall perform the duties required by Article 8 Section 2 of these By-Laws.

ARTICLE V.

Of the Duties of the Treasurer.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall collect and receive all monies in any way payable to the Corporation and as directed by the Board shall pay out the same keeping an accurate account of all receipts and disbursements in a book provided for that pur-

pose. He shall quarterly and as often as required report to the Board the financial condition of the Church. He shall annually prepare and be ready to submit to the Parish electors at each annual election prior to the opening of the polls thereat a written report exhibiting

1st. An accurate statement of all actual receipts and expenditures during the year from what source received and for what paid out.

2d. A list of all debts and assessments, owing to the Corporation and from whom.

3d. A list of all debts outstanding against the Corporation and to whom payable.

4th. A detailed estimate of the probable expenses for the ensuing year.

5th. A concise statement of such other matters as the Board may desire to present for the information and consideration of the Parish.

ARTICLE VI.

Of the Duties of the Wardens.

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Wardens, with such assistants as they or the Rector may select, to take up all plate collections in the church —and of all, except the communion alms, the Senior Warden if present, otherwise the Junior Warden, shall take charge and make the disposition thereof contemplated at such collection. And at each annual election a report of the sums received and to what purpose applied shall be made by the Senior Warden.

It shall be the further duty of the Senior Warden and in case of his absence, of the Junior

Warden to take charge of and safely keep the communion plate and linen and to provide the elements required at each celebration of that Sacrament.

ARTICLE VII.

Of Removals from Office.

SECTION 1. By vote of a majority present at any regular meeting the Board may remove either Secretary and Treasurer and appoint their successors.

ARTICLE VIII.

Of Assessments and Renting of Slips.

SECTION 1. The assessments made at the first meeting of the Board in each year shall remain unchanged during the year except by vote of three fifths of the whole Board.

SEC. 2. At any time after the assessment is made the Secretary and Treasurer unless the Board otherwise direct shall proceed to rent the pews and slips of the Church at not less than the assessed value of such portion of the slip or pew as may be rented, and when the applicant shall have subscribed the agreement required by Article VIII Section 7 of these By-Laws the right of occupancy shall vest in him subject to terms of such agreement. Providing that not less than a whole slip or pew shall be rented while any half slip or pew is undisposed of.

SEC. 3. All assessments of pews or slips shall be payable quarterly. For the first quarter on the fifteenth day of June for the second on the fifteenth day of September, for the third on the fifteenth day of December and for the last quarter

the same shall become due fifteen days prior to Easter Monday in each year.

Sec. 4. Any owner of a slip or pew shall have a prior right to take the same at the assessment thereon, upon signing the agreement required by Section 7 of this Article, unless he shall be indebted for more than one quarter's assessment, in which case, his priority shall be deemed forfeited and unless such arrearage is reduced to a sum not exceeding one quarter's assessment within ten days next after the annual election such slip or pew may be rented to any other applicant therefor.

Sec. 5. No person, whether an owner of a slip or otherwise, who shall at the time be in arrears for one whole quarter's assessment, shall be entitled to rent any slip or pew, not owned by him, until all arrears are fully paid. And whenever either the owner or renter of any pew or slip shall suffer a whole quarter's assessment to remain due and unpaid for thirty days or more, the slip or pew taken by him, may be filled in whole or part by strangers, so long as such arrears remain unpaid.

Sec. 6. The owner of any slip or pew, shall be held liable for all rents, and assessments of the same except for such time not less than two regular quarters as he shall by written notice to the Secretary surrender the use of the same to the Corporation—and except also for such time as the Corporation may rent such slip or pew to some one else, agreeably to the provisions of Section 4 of this Article.

Sec. 7. All persons desiring to secure the use and occupancy of any slip or pew, shall be required

to subscribe an agreement of the tenor following—In consideration of the right to use and occupy such slip or pew in the Church of St. Andrew as I may select, I do hereby agree to pay "The Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church" the assessments made or to be made thereon quarterly on the fifteenth days of June, September, December and fifteen days prior to Easter Monday respectively and in case I suffer the rent of any whole quarter to remain due and unpaid for thirty days or more I agree that the persons seating strangers in the Church, may seat them in the slip or pew selected by me, until such arrearages are fully paid and that my liability for the accruing rent or assessment, shall continue without being in any wise affected thereby.

Sec. 8. Whenever any owner of a pew or slip shall fail to pay any tax or assessment thereon not embraced within the exceptions specified in Section 6 of this Article, as the same becomes due, his entire right title and interest therein may be declared forfeited, and such slip or pew may be either rented or sold to any other person; provided such owner upon reasonable notice of the time and place of meeting of the Board, shall fail to appear and show satisfactory reason for non-payment.

ARTICLE IX.

Of the Sale of Pews.

Section 1. The sale of slips and pews in the Church may be made by the special order and direction of the Board upon any terms not inconsistent with the sales and conveyances heretofore made to other purchasers.

ARTICLE X.

Of Standing Committees.

SECTION 1. Three standing committees of the number and with the duties following shall be chosen from their own number *first* of three upon the Church edifice, fixtures and grounds, whose duties shall be to report upon and superintend all repairs to see that the Church is kept in proper condition for worship—to employ a suitable Sexton and supervise him in the discharge of his duties.

Second. Of two upon seating of strangers; whose duties shall be to attend personally to seating all persons not otherwise provided with seats, and for this purpose to be at the Church at least fifteen minutes before the hour of Service and when absent to provide other persons who will discharge their duties.

Third. Of three upon new improvements and erections; whose duties shall be to report plans for anticipated buildings and other modes of enlarging the conveniences for public worship in the Parish to take charge of all funds contributed for a new church edifice or parsonage—to acquire information in relation to such purposes and from time to time to recommend such action and present such facts to the Board as they may deem proper for its consideration.

Amendments passed May 20, 1884, p. 187.

Amend Section 1 of Article 10, by striking out the word "three" at commencement of the first line and inserting the word "four." Also add to the section the following: "*Fourth,* of three, upon

the Church and Sunday School library and library funds, whose duty shall be to invest all monies appropriated or donated for the increase of the Church and Sunday School Library, and to select with such assistance as they may require, the books and pay for the same by order on the Treasurer, and to make annual report upon the Library and the expenditures therefor."

ARTICLE XI.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

SECTION 1. The order of business at all meetings of the Board shall be first, Prayer; second, reading of minutes of the previous meeting; third, reports from standing committees; fourth, reports from special committees; fifth, report of Secretary; sixth, report of Treasurer, and seventh, miscellaneous business.

SEC. 2. The term "year" as used in these By-Laws shall be understood to mean the period of time embraced between one annual election and the next after. Wherever the words "the Board" are used they shall be understood to mean the Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church.

SEC. 3. Any By-Law may be amended by the vote of a majority of the whole Board, written notice thereof having been given at some previous meeting, not less than two weeks preceding.

SEC. 4. The Constitution and Canons of the Diocese not in conflict with the Charter and By-Laws of this Corporation are hereby expressly adopted.

SEC. 5. From and after their adoption these By-Laws shall be in force, and all By-Laws and resolutions conflicting therewith are repealed.

APPENDIX V.

List of Subscribers to the Building of the Present St. Andrew's Church.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THE PARISH.

Abel, Mrs.,	$ 70.00
Avery, Mrs.,	5.00
Baer, C.,	10.00
Balcom, H.,	50.00
Beakes, H. J.,	250.00
Beal, R. A.,	50.00
Belden, Mrs.,	50.00
Bliss, E. J.,	25.00
Buchoz, L. R.,	110.00
Bunting, W.,	130.25
Cash,	45.00
Champlin, Dr.,	1.00
Chapin, C. A.,	385.00
Chapin, V., estate,	850.00
Chase, A. W.,	500.00
Chipman, Mrs.,	5.00
Clark, E.,	25.00
Clark, Mrs.,	25.00
Clark, Misses M. and C.,	25.00
Clark, Miss Robie,	5.00
Clark, Miss Rosina,	21.00
Clements, Jas.,	800.00
Cole, A. J.,	25.00
Cole, N. B.,	50.00
Corselius, Mrs.,	10.00

Cowan, Mrs.,	11.00
Crogan, Mrs.,	3.00
Danforth, Mrs.,	150.00
Davidson, Mrs. C.,	5.00
Dean, S.,	75.00
DeForest, A.,	25.00
Dessotelle,	5.00
Douglas, S. H.,	1,045.00
Drake, N.,	25.00
Dubois, T.,	125.00
Fasquelle, Mrs., and daughters,	435.00
Felch, A.,	100.00
Finley, H. P.,	50.00
Flagg, Mrs. L.,	25.00
Fox, Mrs.,	53.50
Frazer, Robert,	100.00
Freeman, Jno.,	36.00
Frieze, H. S.,	410.00
Geer, Mrs.,	50.00
Giles, Mrs.,	7.00
Gilmore, L. B.,	360.00
Gillespie, Rev. G. D.,	250.00
Graham, Mrs.,	20.00
Grant, C. B.,	400.00
Goodale, Mrs.,	5.00
Gott, Mrs. Jas. B.,	10.00
Gott, John N.,	550.00
Goulet, Mrs.,	10.00
Green, B.,	100.00
Grisson, S.,	10.00
Hall, E. F.,	80.00
Hongsterfer, J.,	25.00
Harris, F.,	51.00
Haviland, T. A.,	60.00

Hawks, Mrs.,	5.00
Henion, A. B.,	5.00
Henning, D.,	2,150.00
Henning, E.,	5.00
Henriques, Mrs.,	100.00
Henriques, Miss R.,	421.00
Hicks, W.,	25.00
Hill, Mrs. G. T.,	810.00
Hill, T. F.,	15.00
Hollister, Mrs., and daughters,	60.00
Hooper, Mrs.,	50.00
Hunt, Jno.,	45.00
Huson, F.,	200.00
Huson, Mrs.,	100.00
Hutchinson, Mrs.,	10.00
Jackson, Dr.,	10.00
Jewett, Mrs.,	25.00
Johnson, E. J.,	135.00
Johnston, Mr.,	1.00
Jolly, Mrs., and daughters,	15.00
Jolly, W. B.,	50.00
Judson, Mrs.,	35.00
Kelly, D. R.,	51.00
Kelly, Mrs.,	5.00
Kemp, Mr.,	10.00
Kingsley, Jas.,	400.00
Landon, Dr.,	20.00
Lawton, U. H.,	25.00
Leach, Miss,	3.00
Levau, E.,	100.00
Lewitt, Wm.,	25.00
Loomis, Mrs.,	10.00
Lund, Mrs.,	200.00
Maloney, W. B.,	250.00

Matthews, R.,	25.00
McElcheran, A.,	50.00
McMahon, Mrs. Jas., & daughter,	70.00
McMasters,	355.00
Millen, C. H.	3,085.00
Millen, Charles, and sister,	150.00
Miller, J. F.,	50.00
Moore, E.,	10.00
Moore, Mrs.,	10.00
Morwick, J.,	35.00
Mundy, Mrs.,	105.00
Nickels, J.,	5.00
North, Dr.,	5.00
Pack, Miss,	6.00
Palmer, A. B.,	800.00
Palmer, Wm.,	50.00
Parsons,	1.00
Parsons, Miss,	2.00
Partridge, A. H.,	50.00
Pierson, Mrs.,	100.00
Polhemus, Jacob,	600.00
Pray, Dr.,	25.00
Rhodes, G.,	35.00
Rice, B. F.,	35.00
Richmond, C. H.,	800.00
Risdon, L. C.,	350.00
Robinson, A. V.,	5.00
Rogers, M.,	35.00
Root, T. W.,	100.00
Schoff, N.,	25.00
Schuyler, R.,	25.00
Seaman, E. C.,	570.00
Shaughniss, Mrs.,	10.00
Sill, J. M. B.,	10.00

Slawson & Son,	25.00
Smith, W. B.,	75.00
Spafford, Miss,	10.00
Spafford, O. C.,	225.00
Stiling, E.,	30.00
Stoddard, Dr.,	25.00
Sumner, Jas.,	25.00
Sunday School,	448.00
Sutherland, A. D.,	5.00
Sutherland, Mrs.,	100.00
Sutton, Geo.,	525.00
Sutton, N.,	25.00
Swathel, J. T.,	401.00
Swathel, Mrs.,	50.00
Taylor,	25.00
Taylor, William,	100.00
Terhune, E.,	200.00
Terry, A. H.,	210.00
Tomlinson, S.,	50.00
Toms, Jas.,	51.00
Treadwell, E.,	200.00
Turner,	6.00
Tyler, M. C.,	65.00
Vanway, Miss,	5.00
Walter, E. L.,	10.00
Waters, Mr.,	5.00
Webb, J. B.,	10.00
Webster, S. M.,	260.00
Welch, Mrs.,	25.00
Wells, Dr. E.,	1000.00
Wells, Mrs. E.,	100.00
Wheeler, J. M.,	1135.00
Williams, Mrs. E. T.,	50.00
Williams, G. P.,	70.00

Wood, Ella,	36.00
Woodruff, Dr.,	25.00
Young, Lizzie,	5.00

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN DETROIT FOR STUDENTS' PEWS.

Baldwin, H. P.,	200.00
Brush, E. A.,	250.00
Campau, A. M.,	200.00
Campbell, J. V.,	50.00
Carpenter, W. N.,	25.00
Cash,	10.00
Dey, A. H.,	25.00
Farnsworth, J. H.,	5.00
Hodges, C. C.,	10.00
Ingersoll, W.,	25.00
Kane, Ed. E.,	3.00
Merrill, H. B.,	25.00
Miller, S. D.,	26.00
Parker, W.,	25.00
Pitkin, Rev. T. C.,	20.00
Pitman, J. E.,	20.00
Toms, R. P.,	10.00
Trowbridge, C. C.,	100.00
Turner, H.,	5.00
Vernor, B.,	20.00
Walker, H.,	25.00
Wesson, W. B.,	20.00

APPENDIX VI.

List of Memorials in St. Andrew's Church.

One of the *larger windows* in the north aisle, in memory of Lucy Ann Kingsley, who died 13 January, 1856.

One of the *larger windows* in the south aisle, in memory of Jane Lathrop Gillespie, who died 18 October, 1867.

The *eagle lectern,* of walnut, in memory of Georgia Rebecca P. L. Gillespie, who died 17 March, 1876.

The *credence,* of walnut, in memory of C. Fred. Trowbridge, who died 9 February, 1878.

A *brass tablet* on north side of the east wall of the nave, in memory of Helen Welles Douglas, who died 24 November, 1880.

A *brass tablet* on the south side of the east wall of the nave, in memory of Henry W. Rogers, who died 1 March, 1881.

The *altar cross,* of brass, in memory of George P. Williams, who died 4 September, 1881.

The *pulpit lectern,* of brass, in memory of Sarah McDonald Millen, who died 3 December, 1886.

The *chancel window,* in memory of Ebenezer Wells, who died 25 April, 1882, and his daughter, Sarah Lillian, who died 9 July, 1890.

The *reredos,* containing a copy, in alto-relievo, of da Vinci's "Last Supper," in memory of George S. Morris, who died 23 March, 1889.

The *choir screen,* of oak, in memory of Chauncey H. Millen, who died 17 January, 1891.

The *candelabra,* of brass, in the sanctuary, in memory of Charles H. Richmond, who died 22 February, 1892.

One of the *smaller windows* in the south aisle, in memory of Samuel S. Garrigues, who died 16 May, 1889, and Adele M. Garrigues, who died 31 October, 1901.

APPENDIX VII.

List of Endowment Funds of St. Andrew's Church.

Seaman fund, $1000, founded by bequest of Ezra C. Seaman, who died 17 July, 1879; income to be used for literature for the Sunday School.

Chambers fund, $500, founded by bequest of Mrs. Mary Chambers, who died 25 July, 1887; income to be used for the support of the church.

Henning fund, $500, founded by gift of David Henning, in 1887; income to be used for Christmas festival of Sunday School and County House, one half for each. Mr. Henning died 1 April, 1901.

Henriques fund, $500, founded by bequest of Rebecca Henriques, who died 26 September, 1891; income to be used for the support of the church.

Rogers fund, $500, founded by bequest of Mrs. Kezia Adams Rogers, who died 15 February, 1892; income to be used for the support of the church.

Wheeler fund, $1000, in memory of John M. Wheeler, who died 30 March, 1892; founded by his family; income to be used for the poor of the parish.

Treadwell fund, $1000, founded by bequest of Edward Treadwell, who died 24 January, 1895; income to be used for the support of the church.

Palmer fund, $1000, founded by bequest of Mrs. Love M. Palmer, who died 7 March, 1901; income to be used for the support of the church.

APPENDIX VIII.

Baldwin and Slocum Lectures.

1886–87. Baldwin. "Institutes of Christian History." Rt. Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Bishop of western New York.

1887–88. Baldwin. "Witnesses to Christ." Rev. William Clark, M.A., Professor of Philosophy in Trinity College, Toronto.

1888–89. Baldwin. "The Church's Certain Faith." Rev. George Zabriskie Gray, D.D., Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

1889–90. Baldwin. "The World and the Man." Rt. Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Mississippi.

1890–91. Baldwin. "The Philosophy of the Incarnation." Rt. Rev. Alexander Charles Garrett, D.D., LL.D., Missionary Bishop of northern Texas.

1891–92. Slocum. "The Chalcedonian Decree." Rev. John Fulton, D.D., LL.D., editor of the *Church Standard.*

1892–93. Baldwin. "The Distinctive Principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church." Rt. Rev. Thomas U. Dudley, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Kentucky.

1893–94. Slocum. "Divine Manhood; or the Highest Good." Rev. Robert A. Holland,

D.D., Rector of St. George's Church, St. Louis, Mo.

1894–95. Baldwin. "Conscience." Rt. Rev. Nelson S. Rulison, D.D., Bishop Coadjutor of central Pennsylvania.

1895–96. Slocum. "The Life." Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, D.D., Bishop Coadjutor of Tennessee.

1896–97. Baldwin. "Christ's Temptation and Ours." Rt. Rev. A. C. A. Hall, D.D., Bishop of Vermont.

1897–98. Slocum. "The Manifestation of the Risen Jesus." Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Albany.

1898–99. Baldwin. "The State and the Church." Rev. William Prall, Ph.D., S.T.D., Rector of St. John's Church, Detroit, Mich.

1899–00. Slocum. "The Paraclete." Rev. William Clark, LL.D., D.C.L., Professor of Philosophy in Trinity College, Toronto.

1900–01. Baldwin. "Aspects of Revelation." Rt. Rev. Chauncey Bunce Brewster, D.D., Bishop of Connecticut.

1901–02. Slocum. "The Eternal Law." Rt. Rev. John Philip DuMoulin, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of Niagara.

1902–03. Baldwin. Sermons. Rt. Rev. Frederick Burgess, D.D., Bishop of Long Island.

Rt. Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, D.D., Bishop of Tennessee.

Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, Rector of St. John's Church, Detroit, Mich.

Rev. William S. Rainsford, D.D., Rector of St. George's Church, New York City.

Rev. William D. Maxon, D.D., Rector of Christ's Church, Detroit, Mich.

1903–04. Slocum. Sermons. Rt. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, D.D., Bishop Coadjutor of Pennsylvania.

Rev. James S. Stone, D.D., Rector of St. James' Church, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. Frank DuMoulin, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. George Hodges, D.D., Dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

Rev. Henry S. Nash, D.D., Professor in the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.

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